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BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER,

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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VICTORY FOR GREEKS

CRETANS ROUT TURKS AND DESTROY A FORT.

Christians Assault the Stronghold with Dynamite—Moslems Saved from Annihilation by Foreign Admirals—Britain Bolts the Blockade Planned.

Fort at Malaxa Falls.

Thursday evening the blockade of fort at Malaxa, just outside of Suda, was blown up with dynamite by the Greek insurgents. The whole structure was soon in flames and the Turkish warships began a bombardment of the insurgents. The fleet fired ninety shells upon the insurgents around Malaxa, and some of these fell inside the blockade. Of the Turkish garrison, numbering sixty-four, only escaped to Nereidion and eight others to Suda. It is believed the others perished.

During the night the insurgent forces were pushed forward until they occupied convenient positions for attack, and about 6 a. m. the artillery opened fire upon the Turkish blockade. The pieces of the Turkish garrison were such admirable promptness and precision that in a short time nothing remained to the Turks but extermination or evacuation. The Mussulmans, preferring the latter, left the fort and commenced a retreat on Suda, relying upon the Turkish warships in the bay to save them from the Christians.

The sailors' fleet opened a badly aimed fire upon the insurgents in order to cover the retreat from the blockade. The shells fell either short of or far beyond the insurgent forces. The Christians pushed forward steadily, pressing hard upon the rear of the Turks and keeping up a continual skirmish. The Turks made a stand now and then, but were soon driven back in the direction of the insurgent skirmish lines. While this fighting was in progress a detachment of Turkish troops, being unaware of the fact that the garrison at Malaxa had evacuated that place and was retreating upon Suda, closely pursued the Christians, made a sortie from Canee with a company of provisions intended for the garrison of Malaxa. From the route followed by the Turks nothing could be seen of the fighting in progress between Malaxa and Suda and the Ottoman troops advanced half way up to the heights upon which the blockade of Keratidi is situated.

Turks Were Trapped.

But while the Turks were unaware of the insurgents' doing the latter had closely followed the movements of the Turkish column securing the provision and ammunition train. Near Keratidi the Turks were met by a few rollers, who, from well selected positions, opened a fierce fire upon the advancing troops. The fire of the Christians stopped the advance of the column and the Turkish commander took up the best position possible in order to protect the convoy and send it to the rear if necessary.

Degenerate fighting continued between the Turks and the Christians in and about Tsikalara, not far from Suda, to which point the insurgents succeeded in pushing forward while in pursuit of the retreating garrison of Malaxa. The insurgents burned several more houses of Tsikalara, whereupon the warships of the foreign powers began firing at the Christians. The bombardment, however, only lasted ten minutes.

The Turkish garrison at Malaxa lost heavily during the retreat from that place. The insurgents are numerous and occupy all the heights in the vicinity of Canee as far as Parivolia, having captured the two last Turkish fortresses. Only the fleets of the powers prevent the entire success of the insurgent cause.

The news of the dynamiting of the Malaxa blockade as the culmination of a day of fierce fighting and a prolonged siege made a tremendous sensation in Athens. It is regarded as an event of far-reaching importance, both in its effect upon the insurgents themselves and upon the Greek mind at this stage of the crisis.

Great Britain has bolted the blockade planned by the powers, and it is semi-officially stated in Constantinople that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order apparently to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports. According to the reports in diplomatic circles, the powers have already been notified to this effect, and the withdrawal of Great Britain from the blockade is the one subject discussed.

Spring Cycling Costume.



The dead body of Sheriff Jacob Malmgren of Saline County, Kan., was found in an empty box car. He shot himself in the head with a revolver. He was mysteriously disappeared from Saline when it became known that he was short over \$1,000 in his accounts with the county.

The Transvaal rail industry was continuing London, W. P. Schreiner again being examined. He denied that the Boers were animated by hostility to Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Chamberlain's questions throughout were strongly critical of President Kruger's government.

BLOWS UP ON THE RAIL.

Boiler of the Locomotive of the Lake Shore Limited Explodes.

With terrific crash that shook the earth for blocks around, the monster locomotive at the head of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger train known as the Chicago and Boston special exploded as it was leaving Chicago on its journey eastward. Two lives were lost in the explosion. Engineer Frank was hurled, with the top of the cab, high in the air. The force of the drive sent the man's body through the side of the locomotive as though they had been cobwebs. The body fell, with the piece of shattered cab, fully 300 feet from the tracks, in a vacant lot that was half swamp. Fireman Smith was caught under the escaping steam, which poured out of the boiler with such force that it drove the tender back against the baggage cars. He was found bruised and torn and scalded. The death of both men is supposed to have been instantaneous.

The driving wheels of the engine were torn from their forged-steel axles. The steam-chest was gone. The valves and pipes were torn and twisted. Massive plates were driven into the stone ballast of the roadbed. The reversing lever, a solid steel piece four feet long, was thrown nearly a quarter of a mile and cut through the roof of George Brock's house, 3874 Calumet avenue, cleaving through shingles, lath and plaster, and falling at the foot of a bed. A plate of iron weighing fifty pounds wrecked the board fence in Mr. Brock's back yard.

In the coaches of the train there was felt a tremor and then the brakes, acting automatically, ground on the wheels. There was a muffled roar. The first three cars were jarred from the track, and for nearly 300 feet pounded over the ties, pushing before them the wrecked locomotive. The passengers were not aware of what was going on. The train crew rushed out of the vestibuled platforms and saw the cloud of steam into which they were being carried. Then hail of broken metal began to fall on the track and coaches. Soon all was excitement in the train.

FIRST LADY IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Saxton, Who Will Probably Take Mrs. McKinley's Place.

Mrs. Maria Saxton, on whom it is believed, will develop the chief social duties of the White House in the McKinley regime, is the aunt of the President's wife. Mrs. McKinley, owing to her delicate health, will not be able to attend to all of the obligations that fall to her lot.

of the mistress of the executive mansion. Mrs. Saxton will reside with the McKintys at the White House and will in all probability not only take the head of the line in state affairs, but will also find it necessary to look after the details of the household tasks which Mrs. McKinley will hardly be able to perform. Mrs. Saxton is an accomplished woman, used to the ways of society, and may be confidently relied upon by her piece to play the part of hostess with all the correctness the eminent position calls for.

IDAHO'S GERMAN SENATOR.

Henry Heitfeldt, Who Succeeds the Brilliant Dubois.

The senatorial election in the Rocky Mountain States which attracted most attention was that in Idaho, where Senator Fred Dubois was battling for a reelection. Dubois was one of the Republicans who, espousing the silver cause, bolted the convention which nominated McKinley for President and was one of



SENATOR HEITFELDT.

the most eloquent and persistent workers in Bryan's behalf. As a reward the Democrats and Populists were expected to return him to the Senate, but failed. After a deadlock of several weeks State Senator Henry Heitfeldt was chosen to the upper house of Congress.

Heitfeldt is a Populist. He was born in Germany and came to this country as a young man. The accent of the Fatherland clings to his tongue. He is a prosperous farmer and has proven a clever politician.

John Austin Stevens, the original founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is now living in Newport, and on Washington's birthday, when the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution held their first celebration, he delivered the principal address.

In Paris work is about to commence in preparation for the world's exhibition in 1900. The city of Paris advertised recently for bids for the work of clearing the grounds for the erection of the buildings for the exhibition.

DEATH BY TORNADO.

CHILDREN KILLED IN A DEMOLISHED GEORGIA SCHOOL.

Eight Bodies Taken from the Wind-wrecked Ruins of an Academy at Arlington—Many Fatally Injured—Entire State Ravaged by Hurricane.

Storm in the South.

A cyclone cut a path of death through the little town of Arlington, Ga., Monday. It left eight children dead in the ruins of Arlington Academy. Many others, one of the many teachers will die. Thirty-five children and the teachers went down in the wreck. Men who were removing the ruins became sick at heart.

The horror came upon the town at 8:30 in the morning and without a warning. There was a sudden roar, which passed away as quickly as it came, and the harvest of death had been reaped. No larger than a bad blizzard was the cloud in which the cyclone was hid. It rushed down from the northwest, missed the business section by a bare block, tore through the residences of W. D. Cowdry and Dr. W. E. Saunders, demolished them and then took the little academy and twisted it into fragments. Luckily nobody was in either of the two residences, and so the death list is confined to the academy pupils.

Persons who heard and saw the death cloud were startled. Nobody dreamed, however, that it had caused a horror upon a scene came from the direction of the academy. The town is a little one, and did not take long for the news to spread that there was a disaster. Men left their work and women their homes. Nearly everybody had a child in the school, and when the white-faced men and weeping and screaming women saw what had happened the scene was heartrending. Children, wounded and bleeding and unable to walk, were crawling and crawling and staggering out from under the wrecked building. Others, alive but helplessly fastened down by broken beams and flooring, were piteously pleading for assistance, while others, silent and mangled, told a tale all too terrible for the parents who looked upon the work of the small cloud.

Rescue work was soon begun. Men and women, too, took at the twisted timbers sobbing and screaming. Occasionally a woman was kind to a mother and she was tenderly carried away unconscious. Other towns were asked to send aid, and doctors came from far and near. All that was possible was done for the mangled little ones, while the dead were borne to homes of sorrow. Nearly every household is stricken, and in every street were women wringing their hands, sobbing men and children weeping because some little child was either dead or dying.

SCENES IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICT ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.



done even before the danger was realized. The structure was smashed into kindling wood, and the broken timbers and dead bodies were mixed together in sickening confusion.

The cyclone formed on the western gulf and was deflected inland by the Appalachianicola river valley. Tearing up the valley, wrecking buildings all along the way, it split at the junction of the Chattahoochee and the Flint rivers, ascending both valleys and sweeping in broken parts over the country in which lies Arlington, Blakey and other points heard from. As the greater part of the country traversed is removed from communication the damage can only be surmised from that reported. It may involve hundreds of lives if the record is maintained. Another storm swept from the Florida Atlantic coast, northward, but no disasters have been reported from its path.

Told in a Few Lines.

Col. John Churchill, owner of the celebrated Churchill Downs, died at Louisville, Ky., aged 78.

John Edolph Martin, who married Mrs. Victoria Claitor Woodhill, died at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.

The marriage of Miss Anna L. Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the multi-millionaire brewer, and Edward Faust, Jr., son of Tony Faust, restaurateur, was solemnized at the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis. It was the notable sociable event of the season in St. Louis.

James M. Hagar, lawyer and ship-builder, died at his home in Richmond, Me., aged 75 years, from injuries received in being knocked down by a delivery wagon in Boston two weeks ago. He was interested in the development of railroads and other enterprises in the South and West.

A terrible tragedy was enacted near the little village of Orrick, in Ray County, Mo. Bee Rainwater, a farmer of morose and jealous disposition, cruelly murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman, Gentry Rainwater, his daughter, and John Thurman, a step-brother, and then blew out his own brains.

TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

Mr. Dingley Explains His Bill and How Wheelbarrows Influence It.

The first day of the tariff debate in the House was rather tame, from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The opening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 102 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. Only four speeches were made at the day session. Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority. "In reviewing the tariff," he said, "the committee has endeavored to discard mere theories and frame a practical remedy, at least in part, for the ills which have for so many months overshadowed the country. "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us. Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government, and imposing duties to secure this result so to adjust them as to secure to our own people the production and manufacture of such articles as we can produce or make for ourselves without natural disadvantages, thus provide more abundant opportunities for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this is accomplished, and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, then and not until then, will there cease to feel the depressing effect of underconsumption and the prospect of our people rise to the standard of 1892."

In closing Mr. Dingley said: "It must be obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the impending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the government, settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people the leading men at the present time, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly emphasized when he said in 1892 that 'it would be impossible to build a history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years.'"

Gen. Wheeler of Alabama opened for the opposition. Mr. Wheeler began with the statement that the bill had been secretly prepared by the eleven Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and framed almost in the language of the petitions presented by protected interests. Since the star chamber measure came to light last Monday, he said, the conservative press of the country had denounced it in unmeasured terms. The bill increased the duty on many articles far above the McKinley rates and in some instances exceeded the McKinley rates by from 50 to 100 per cent. Nearly every paragraph was changed from the ad valorem rates under the Wilson bill to either the specific or compound rates, the



MR. DINGLEY.

effect of which was to increase enormously the duty upon cheaper articles that are purchased by those who work and lessen the tariff upon the expensive articles that are purchased only by the rich. By transferring an enormous quantity of wool from class 3 to class 1 the duty on raw wools was increased far beyond any bill ever presented to an American Congress. While that paid 32 per cent under the McKinley bill would now be 40 per cent, equivalent ad valorem of between 200 and 300 per cent and possibly more. The duty on corduroys used by the poor was increased to about 123 per cent, absolutely prohibitory. The bill restored the duty upon burials made from jute used for bagging grain and fertilizers, while the only burden of this description made in this country was made in prisons. Carpets of jute, purchased by the poor, had been raised, he said, to an equivalent of 150 per cent, while those used by the rich were taxed 55 per cent. The tax upon waterproof cloth had, he continued, been increased from the McKinley rate of 40 per cent to about 120 per cent.

Managing Editor A. M. Lawrence and Reporter L. J. Lovings of the San Francisco Examiner will have to apply to the United States Supreme Court before they can regain their liberty. The men were ordered to jail by the State Senate for refusing to tell where they got the information which led to charges of bribery preferred by the Speaker against members of the Legislature.

In discussing the law on criminal procedure the Iowa Senate cut out unconstitutionally the provision recommended by the code commissioners, making it a crime punishable by imprisonment of from six months to three years for persons engaged in such enterprises as Kelley's industrial army, which crossed the State in the spring of 1894.

The Savage Arms Company of New York City have made a contract with the Hawaiian Government to furnish the troops of that country with the best grade of Savage military rifles.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for April 7.

Golden Text.—"Jesus Christ maketh thee whole."—Acts 9: 34.

This lesson has for its subject Peter working miracles, and is found in Acts 9: 32-43. We return to the narrative at the point where we left it after the conversion of Saul. The teacher should probably review briefly the circumstances connected with that event, and should take up the incidents in Acts 9: 21-31; Saul's preaching in Damascus, the plot against his life, his escape in a basket let down over the wall, his experience in Jerusalem, introduction to the apostles; preaching in Jerusalem, and departure to Tarsus. The important events of Saul's life during the years covered by these few verses in Acts will be more fully reviewed when we begin again to study about him; they are learned from scattered references in his epistles, especially Galatians. It is sufficient now to say that his journey to Jerusalem mentioned in Acts 9: 26 was three years after his conversion, that is, in 30 or 40.

During those three years he had spent a considerable time in retirement in Arabia. The persecution which began with the attack on Stephen continued during the most of these three years, as appears from 9: 31; but at the close of the period, "the church throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria had peace, being edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Spirit, was multiplied." During all this period Peter had been one of the leading men at Jerusalem, and James seem to have had great authority there, and it was to see Peter and become acquainted with him that Saul had gone to Jerusalem. It is not for some five years more that we hear much about Saul, and during those years Peter is still most prominent in the Acts, as he presumably was in fact.

As Peter passed through all quarters, apparently on a journey of apostolic visitation of the churches, as well as evangelization, "Lydda." This town was in the coast plain, a short distance southeast of Joppa. Near the ancient site is today one of the stations on the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway. The saints which dwell there, and the goodly company of Christians there, for the New Testament use of the word "saint" is not restricted to men of conspicuous piety, but is applied to all disciples.

"Jesus Christ maketh thee whole"; it may be fanciful to find in this an advance in Peter's character. When he was about to heal the lame man, he said, "Beautiful Gate Acts 3: 4) he said, "Look on us." Here he sinks himself out of sight and calls attention to the power of Christ in the miracle. The cure was immediate and complete. Was this man a believer before his cure? If we are to infer that he was from the very fact of the miracle, we must remember that the benefits of miraculous power were not invariably restricted to believers. But we can hardly doubt that Eneas believed after if not before his cure.

Joppa was and still is the principal seaport of Palestine. It has not a harbor, however, that permits the landing of large vessels, and merchandise and freight are conveyed to and from the shore by surfboats and small launches. The modern name is Yafa (Jaffa). "Tabitha"; this is the Aramaic, and Dorcas the Greek, for "gazelle." Whether the name was associated with marked beauty and grace. "Lydda" was high to Joppa, about ten miles. Peter's fame was evidently spread throughout the region.

Teaching Hints.—There was nothing unusual about the healing of Eneas, and it is perhaps well to teach it as a typical miracle; an act that illustrates the twofold nature of most of the New Testament miracles; their object being to display the beneficent power of God for the advantage of suffering or needy men, and thereby to attest the message of those who performed them. The evidential value of miracles is certainly important, but it is not their only value.

The character of Tabitha, or Dorcas, though so slightly sketched in this brief narrative, is one that has laid its influence upon Christian womanhood even to this day. Free from the cares of a household, apparently, she gave herself to a self-sacrificing ministry to the poor, a ministry of the most practical sort, providing for the bodily wants of widows and children. If she had lived to-day, she might have spent part of her time in "friendly visiting" and in charitable societies or in raising money for philanthropic purposes. As it was, she did what she could, and received the reward of grateful affection. The word is better for such lives, and not many such fail of some human recognition, though it may be of a humble sort.

Peter's ministry was broadening gradually as he traveled through Judea, preaching to Jews but coming more or less in contact with Gentiles and witnessing their need of the gospel. He was being prepared for the reception of the great truth, which he never grasped quite so strongly as Paul, that Christ stands ready to save all men in the same terms; "for there is no difference." The following lessons give further steps in that training: "Next Lesson"—"Conversion of Cornelius."—Acts 10: 30-44.

Eternal Love.

The eternal love, the eternal wisdom knoweth the hearts of men, and still to us all cryeth very longingly the voice of the Man of Sorrows, who is faithful to perform all he propounds, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Some time ago Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, gave \$10,000 for a gymnasium for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. At the formal opening of the building the other day Mr. Levering said: "I hold that a minister of the gospel, by reason of his calling and purpose to accomplish the most good, cannot afford to be less a man—an all-round man—than his neighbor, and, therefore, he needs and should have the very best equipment."

MYSTERY IN A SEWER.

Partly Decomposed Remains of a Man Discovered in a Basin.

Murder, shrouded in as much mystery as that which enveloped the case of Dr. Cronin, is the sensation now agitating the minds of the officials of the Cook County (Ill.) asylum at Danzing, the police, and others who are or may be interested in the crime.

From the catch-basin in the main sewer draining the grounds of the county institution, fifty feet from the main driveway and about 150 feet from the post-office, the headless body of a man was taken. In addition to the head the right forearm was also missing.

When taken from the basin the corpse was in a state of advanced decomposition. The trunk above the waist was but a mere skeleton, and the internal organs of the body had entirely disappeared. Below the waist mortification was almost completed, and there was nothing left to disclose whether or not identifying marks had ever been placed upon the body. The appearance of the cadaver indicated that the head and forearm had either been torn or washed away, there being no signs of decapitation or severance by means of a knife or other instrument.

When taken from its resting place the body was floating in ten feet of water, and the physicians who viewed it almost immediately after its release, are of opinion that it had been imprisoned for considerably more than six months. No theory as to the cause of the death has been advanced by officials at the Danzing asylum, and the jury of the coroner, under the direction of Deputy Reynolds, returned a verdict to the effect that the unknown person probably came to his death by drowning.

The motive for the crime is a mooted question, but that it is murder none of the officials doubt, although Superintendent Lange and his assistants have no theories to advance. A survey of the grounds, an examination of the conditions and general characteristics of the surrounding territory lead those familiar with the situation in and about Danzing to advance three theories of murder. First, that the victim was an inmate of the poorhouse and was disposed of by other inmates, either of the almshouse or insane ward. Second, that he was an inmate of the poorhouse and was killed by some keeper or keepers, and third, that the body was brought to the place from a distance and dropped into the catch-basin.

WARDEN OF JOLIET PRISON.

Major R. W. McClaugbry at the Head of the Big Illinois Penitentiary.



MAJOR R. W. MCCLAUGBRY.

ing business, and made a success of it, but gave it up to study law. He abandoned that study when he was made warden of the penitentiary in 1871. His work in this line has gained him considerable prominence as a jurist and has interested in the prison question, and his opinions are eagerly sought for by men in this calling. Major McClaugbry, after leaving Joliet, was employed in a Pennsylvania reform institution. Under Mayor Washington of Chicago he was for two years chief of police, and became noted for the vigor with which he attacked gambling, more especially the notorious West Side racing track, which he closed up forever. He was later appointed superintendent of the Pontiac reform school, which position he still held when Gov. Tanner returned him to his old post at Joliet. Major McClaugbry is 62 years old.

Notes of Current Events.

M. Salis, founder of Le Chart Noir, is dead at Paris.

In anticipation of an increase in the American tariff Canadian distillers are shipping large quantities of whisky to the United States.

Funeral services over Rabbi Ignatz Grossman of Detroit were held at the Temple Rodolph Shalom, New York. The edifice was filled with members of the congregation and friends from New York and Brooklyn.

The man recently arrested at Valley Mills, Tex., as Joseph Blanthier, the San Francisco murderer, for whom a reward of \$1,000 is offered, committed suicide by taking morphine in the county jail. He was teaching school at the time of his arrest and stood well in the community. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian army.

Prince Eui Wih, who is expected to succeed to the throne of Corea upon the death of his father, the reigning king, is at present restrained of his liberty by a band of Corea exiles in Yokohama with the full knowledge and consent of the Japanese authorities. It is reported a German syndicate with a capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Krupp, the gunmaker, to build the warships which the Reichstag refuses, and that they will place these at the disposal of the Government when the Reichstag from time to time votes the money for them in coming years.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Potter, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Hawthorne, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weicker. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or on before the full of the moon. FRED NABERS, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month, 10 o'clock. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGLEY, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MERR, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 132. Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLINS, Com. T. NOLEN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARK L. STALLY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. B. WISNER, R. S. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 94, L. O. T. M., Meets every first and last Wednesday of each month. Mrs. G. W. GUYLDER, Lady Com. Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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The Avalanche

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RUSSIA IS IN A RAGE

WOULD ESCAPE BLAME FOR KILLING OF CHRISTIANS.

Angry at the Powers for their Action in the Grecian-Turkish Embroglio—Two Have Withdrawn from the Blockading Squadron.

Fears She Is Trapped.
St. Petersburg dispatch: In the most important quarters much annoyance is felt at the signs of the vacillating policy shown by the powers at a moment when the greatest firmness is necessary. The feeling is that the other powers are trying to place Russia in the undesirable position of shedding Christian blood. The *Ozgozski* publishes a very strong article on the subject, and thinks England is going to establish herself in Crete, and being there, say: "J'y suis, j'y reste," and as Crete is not what the Durandolles is to Russia, the latter would not go to war about it. Crete can only be pacified by shedding Christian blood, but orthodox Russia cannot do so. England has done so before and can do it now. In diplomatic circles the position is looked upon as very embroiled, and the only solution will be that the Greek leaders in Crete should be allowed to go on and be beaten.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

Austin and Several Villages Suffer Great Damage.

Sunday afternoon Austin, Texas, and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible cyclone. The storm came from the south, blowing down, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Quite a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were blown down and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported. The small town of Clarksville was swept by the wind and many houses were killed by falling chimneys. A number of small houses were blown down, though fortunately the inmates were not killed, though several were badly maimed. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda, near Austin, was badly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable, owing to the fact that most of the telegraph wires are down and the news is very meager. This is the worst storm that has ever visited this section and it has done everything in its track, though fortunately so far the reports of deaths are few. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as bright as if nothing had happened.

WINDS DOWN AT TACOMA.

Heaviest Storm of the Winter Is Experienced.

At Tacoma Thursday the heaviest wind-storm of the winter raged, blowing a gale of forty-two miles an hour. Many chimneys were blown down and signs and billboards scattered promiscuously about. A large portion of the cornice of a three-story Pacific avenue building was blown down, bringing with it a tangle of live electric light and telegraph wires. The draw span of the Tacoma Bridge was blown open, temporarily stopping a funeral procession. In the surrounding country trees were blown down by the score. For some time Tacoma was cut off from communication with the outside world. The gale was felt by all sound steamers, which were more or less delayed. The *Boat* of the *Boat* broke away from her buoy and drifted across the bay. A tree fell across a moving train on the Seattle branch, but it was decayed and broke in two without causing any damage.

OFFICIAL PAPERS MISSING.

Cleveland Has Taken From the White House Many Documents.

It has been discovered that upon the retirement President Cleveland removed from the White House all papers containing evidence or charges against Government officials. Moreover, he had used his pleasure in determining what documents were private and what public. This fact was discovered by a clerk who was seeking certain papers containing damaging charges against an official still in office. Among the missing papers are those which contain the charges against the librarian of Congress.

Germany Follows Britain's Lead.

It is asserted at Constantinople that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert. It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

Two Mortgages Filled.

Two chattel mortgages given by the Meek Stamp and Publishing Company, of St. Louis to creditors have been filed for record. George D. Meek, vice-president of the company, said: "The assets of the company represent more than \$200,000. We have no debts but those mentioned in the mortgages."

Fought to the Death.

During a fight at Lapaz, Ind., between Jacob Leeds and Richard Thomas, Leeds was fatally stabbed and Thomas was shot and instantly killed.

Firebug Confesses.

William Ingless, under arrest at Cleveland, O., for incendiarism, confessed to having set fire to forty buildings in Detroit.

Death of Wm. T. Adams.

William T. Adams, the well-known writer, who, under the pen name of Oliver Optic, has entertained generations for more than a generation, died at his home in Boston, Saturday. He was 75 years of age. He had been ill for some time with heart trouble.

Hits the Kinetoscope.

The Maine House, by a vote of 65 to 23, passed to be engrossed the bill providing for a fine of \$600 for a photographic or other representations of a prize fight in the State.

Amos Landmark to Go.

Henry Ward Beecher's original Second Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, which was built under his direction in 1840, is to be torn down to make way for a modern building, which is to be erected at Circle and Market streets. The church is the most famous landmark of the city.

Eight Persons Injured.

The worst fire Lawrence, Mass., has known since the burning of the Washington mill six years ago, completely mantled the Gleason building, one of the best business blocks in Lawrence, early Monday morning, and resulted in the injury of eight persons.

TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

Great Throngs of People Were Present at the Opening of the Discussion.

What will go down to history as the tariff debate of 1897 began in the House at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Despite the early hour of assembling there was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries showed evidence of the great interest manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the opposing leaders, were early in their places. By the terms of the rule under which the House is to operate during the consideration of the bill the House immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole and the Speaker conferred upon Mr. Sherman, representative of New York, the honor of presiding over the committee. Those who expected the debate to begin immediately were disappointed. The leaders decided not to dispense with the reading of the bill, but to have it read in full at the outset in order to disarm the criticism passed on previous bills that they were put through without even having been read in the galleries and the members on the floor waited while the clerk droned through the 103 pages of the bill. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Dingley arose to open the debate and explain the object of the bill and the results expected to follow its enactment.

READY TO DIE FOR CRETE.

Proposal of the Powers to Grant Crete the Autonomy Is Rejected.

A dispatch from Athens, Crete, says that the insurgent commander-in-chief at Akrotiri refused the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete to the various leaders of the insurgent forces who had been assembled at Akrotiri. The Crete leaders unanimously declared that only two issues were possible: the annexation of Crete to Greece or fighting until death ends the struggle for the union. Advice from Athens says that as a result of the protest of Greece, Turkey has stopped the construction of fortifications at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which was contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Startling reports are in circulation regarding the numerical strength of the Turkish troops on the frontier. For instance, one report has it that the Turks have concentrated 100,000 troops on the frontiers of Epirus alone. The report, however, is not believed in Greek military circles.

TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

Russian Government Taking Prompt Precautionary Measures.

The Russian Government, according to *United Press* Constantinople, has decided to prevent the spread of the dreaded bubonic plague into Russia. A sanitary commission has been created, with a fund of 100,000 rubles to draw upon, and it has issued new measures of precaution to the existing regulations. It has been decided for this year the pilgrimage of Russian Muslims to Mecca or to other suspected places, and forbidden Russian Christians visiting the holy places of the East. Measures have also been taken to send medical help to threatened localities. It was reported that several Indians who had come to Afghanistan had died at Kandahar last December. In consequence the Russian and Persian Governments have established military cordons on the Afghan frontier and cut off intercourse, though there have been no actual cases reported.

WANT A PRISONER OUT OF JAIL.

Maine Officials Trying to Get Rid of Davis.

A peculiar case is presented in the attempt of the officials of Penobscot County, Maine, to evict from the county jail a prisoner who has been there for four years and out of interest. William Davis was committed to jail for contempt in refusing to answer questions put by the court as to the whereabouts of his money. He had been sued and a judgment rendered. Davis went to jail and has refused to answer. The Board of Prisoners broke away from her buoy and drifted across the bay. A tree fell across a moving train on the Seattle branch, but it was decayed and broke in two without causing any damage.

Passes the Senate.

The anti-department store bill passed the Illinois Senate Wednesday. The vote was 39 to 4, with 7 members absent or refusing to vote. The four members openly protesting against the measure were Chapman, Hamilton and McClellan. The bill was passed for the first time, saying they believed it to be unconstitutional, but were willing to let it go to the courts. Senator Baxter made a speech against the bill. He declared such legislation to be against the spirit of the constitution. The department store, he said, was the cause of economic conditions. It was, he said, an example of the universal tendency toward the concentration of capital and the centralization of distribution. The introduction of machinery, he explained, resulted in doing away with the small shops and smithies and in sending the spinning wheel and hand loom to the garret, but in the end it increased man's power of productivity and made the luxuries and necessities more plentiful, and gave greater leisure to workmen for intellectual and moral improvement. "If we are to follow the spirit of this legislation," said he, "we might as well do away with the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone. We should go back to the ox teams as a means of transportation and to the hand mill for grinding grain."

Little Girl Lost.

The parents of Elva Hall, aged 12 years, placed her on the cars at Vandallia, Ark., for Linton, Ind. She was tagged and a note pinned on her coat to her grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Washington Morris, since her departure from Arkansas, the child has not been heard from. Circumstances are being sent broadcast, and the railroad officials are trying to get trace of the girl.

Breaker Stole \$30,000.

Discoveries just made add \$18,000 to the embezzlement of Cyrus E. Breaker, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Pa., who disappeared a few weeks ago, leaving a shortage of \$30,000. The total amount stolen is \$48,000. He stole \$18,000 from a building association.

People Have Been Warned.

The experts at the weather bureau say that the crisis has not yet been reached in the great floods of the Mississippi. From Cairo to the delta it seems that the

condition could not be worse, and yet

along the river the water is rising. The weather men announce with certainty, disaster and havoc have only played half their ruin. Strange as it may seem, when the raging torrent at Cairo is considered, it will take the waters ten or twelve days to go from there to Vicksburg. This means that the waters will be in the Gulf of Mexico before the rains cease immediately. The highest waters in the Mississippi would not occur for almost two weeks. Recognizing this inevitable happening, the bureau folks have warned the citizens in the lower river regions. Those who have already lost their lives were warned in due time to leave. They were loath to flee. It is not improbable that others will be the same and fail to heed the warnings. They will doubtless suffer the consequences. There will be the greatest destruction ever known between the mouths of the Arkansas and the Gulf of Mexico. The water enough going down now to cause unprecedented loss of life and property. The first of the week the bureau gave warning to the people below Vicksburg to get away from their homes, and they will have a week yet to remove their stock and their goods. A great battle is being fought in the jurisdiction of the weather prophets to go back to the primeval causes of the great rains that have poured at most ceaselessly throughout the Mississippi valley for the last fortnight. It suffices to say that it has rained. The rains have swollen the rivers into small torrents. Small rivers have broadened into lakes and gulfs that moved, and moved rapidly. Such general rains have not been witnessed in decades. Whether sun, moon or stars has to do with it, the weather makers cannot say. They can only say that the coming of the rains after the floodgates of the heavens have been opened. When the gates will close they are unable to tell.

BREAK IN THE CONCERT.

Great Britain Will Not Help Blockade of Greek Ports.

The change in the policy of Great Britain has assumed definite shape. The recent assurance of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks in Anatolia and the need of a policy in the Balkans, by pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial officials that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the powers and the support given to the Turkish forces by the foreign fleets was a triumph for the policy of the sultan, have had their effect. It is shown that in order to appear to be in danger of extermination, Armenia is in danger of extermination. Consequently it is semi-officially stated that the British admiral in Crete waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time the British admiral in the Straits of Smyrna and the Bosporus, charged with selling adulterated mustard to John McMillen, of Sanford. The sample showed over 50 per cent wheat flour. Symons does not deny selling the goods, but claims all spices bought since the pure flour was sold. He says he has a guarantee of purity and if the mustard impure the manufacturers are to blame. The case was continued on a personal recognition of \$200. J. O. Grosvenor, State dairy and food agent, is looking after the cases for the State.

Alleged Farmer Counterfeiter.

Detective Wm. P. Walsh of St. Paul, connected with the United States secret service, arrested R. P. Bennett of Esplanade and took him before the United States Court Commissioner at Esplanade, charged with counterfeiting. A few days ago Walsh arrested a man named Wm. Ward & Co., Chicago, which excited their suspicion, and they notified the United States treasury officials, who sent the detective to Rapid River to intercept the express package. When Bennett called for the package he was taken in charge by the detective and taken to his house. There he turned over a die for the making of silver dollars, which is said to be a remarkably fine piece of work. Bennett is about 60 years of age, owns a farm at Esplanade, where he has lived for the past eight years, but was formerly a machinist, and has patented several inventions. He is said to have been a member of the United States treasury officials, who sent the detective to Rapid River to intercept the express package. 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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court,
CHARLES D. LONG, OF INGHAM.

For Regents of State University,
W. J. CAWKER, OF LENAWEE, and
C. D. LAWTON, OF VAN BUREN.

THE ELECTION.

At the election, next Monday, we can see no reason why any Republican should vote other than the straight party ticket. Headed by Judge Long, the peer of any man in Michigan—as a jurist, a scholar, a gentleman, and one who has proven himself a hero, and one whose experience on the bench commends him to the people, and he followed by the candidates for Regents, who have the interest of our great University at heart, every man should be glad to give them unqualified endorsement by his vote.

The same is true in local matters: The Republican ticket was selected from men especially qualified for the respective offices, and with the belief that they would transact the business of the municipality on business lines. There is no taint of political "Sop" or sympathy in any part of the ticket, and it commends itself to the judgment of every thinking man.

Vote the Republican ticket and vote it straight, and no mistake will be made.

There is no politics in the matter of the constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the people at the election next Monday, increasing the salary of the Attorney General. The resolution submitting the amendment received the almost unanimous support of the members of the legislature, regardless of political affiliations. All realized that the increase of salary would be a saving to the state, as the increase requires the Attorney General to take up his residence at Lansing, and devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and attend to all cases, in which the state is interested, without employing other attorneys.

The April St. Nicholas covers a wide field in the interest of its boy and girl readers. The frontispiece is a picture of a puppy and a kitten, "Chums," from a painting by J. H. Dolph. "The Lights that Guide in the Night," is the title of another of Lieutenant John M. Elliott's articles, telling of lighthouses and beacon fires, that are so useful to the mariner. "The Horseshoe of Luck" is a fairy story of the good old kind, by Rudolph F. Bunner. "Master Skylark," John Bennett's story of Shakespeare's time, is full of romantic adventure, and the second installment of Frances Curtenay Baylor's serial, "Miss Nina Barrow," carries forward the interest in the tale. There are many timely verses and poems, including a little verse "Nanny and Jack," by the late H. C. Bunner. As usual, the pictures form an important feature in the number.

A Prominent Lawyer, of Greenville, Ill., Mr. C. E. Cook, writes: "I have been troubled with biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, etc., for several years. I sought long and tried many remedies, but was disappointed until I tried your Syrup Pepsin. I can cheerfully recommend it to any suffering from above complaints."—For sale by L. Fournier.

Judge Items.

M. R. Smith is making a fine lot of shingles.
M. R. Smith was in Grayling last Saturday.
Seth Smith has moved back on his homestead.
Charlie Johnson called on M. R. Smith, Monday.
Geo. McMullen visited with G. F. Owen, Saturday.
Fine Spring weather. Where is that March gone?
Mr. Gibson, of Lovell, called on M. R. Smith, Sunday.
No sleighing here anymore. It is a thing of the past.
No more running dogs after this spring in Crawford county.
Miss Agnes Smith is the belle of Judge. No flies on her.
Frank Owen and Roy White called on M. R. Smith, Sunday night.
M. R. Smith has changed the color of his wagon to a beautiful red.
Mr. Gibson, of Lovell, presented his fine black dog to Miss Agnes Smith.
C. B. Johnson had a lame horse last week. He called on the doctor, Chas. Johnson, and is able to drive him again.

For the benefit of our democratic readers we give below a sketch of their candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a representative democrat, with the courage to maintain his convictions, and cannot be charged with being a trickster, or mountebank for votes. Any democrat who believes with him on the tariff question, can vote for him with the full assurance that they are in direct line with the traditions of their party, and not following after strange gods.

FOOTE THE RIGHT MAN

Is Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

SHORT HISTORY OF HIS CAREER.

Entered the Regular Army to Serve During the War with Mexico When Only 16 Years Old—Moved to Michigan in 1864, Studied Law, and Was Admitted to the Bar in 1868—Views on Money and Taxes.

Dan P. Foote, the National Democratic candidate for Justice of the supreme court, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1851. When he was about 8 years old, his father removed to Cataaugus county, N. Y., and located upon a farm, where Mr. Foote grew up, until nearly 15 years of age, with the usual experience of a farmer boy, with such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that new, and then, rather undeveloped section of New York.

Before he was 15 years of age, he enlisted in the regular army to serve during the war with Mexico, and was discharged at the close of the war at Fort Columbus, June 27, 1848. In September of that year he sailed from New Bedford in the bark Persia on a whaling voyage around Cape Horn, leaving the ship at Callao after about a year's experience as a whaler. He remained a year in Peru, most of the time at the city of Lima, making short voyages up



and down the coast, and in 1850, returned to New York. He then shipped in the navy and was for some time schoolmaster aboard the receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and later was on the African station in the old sloop of war Jamestown, leaving her at Montevideo on account of ill health and returning to New York in the United States storeship Relief.

From that time to July, 1855, he continued to follow the sea. His last voyage was from San Francisco to Hong Kong, Canton and New York. In October, 1855, he came to Michigan, and that winter taught school in the township of Mundy, Genesee county, and the next spring settled upon a tract of timbered land in the township of Tittabawassee, Saginaw county, over a mile from any clearing or road, building without assistance the log house upon the land, in which he lived until he removed to the city of Saginaw in May, 1858.

During the first three years he chopped, cleared and fenced over forty acres, doing all the work himself. After that he worked his farm in a moderate way, served as justice of the peace, acted as inspector, taught school winters, read law nights—days, and "odd times," and was admitted to the bar in September, 1863.

He was for many years city attorney of Saginaw, served one term as prosecuting attorney and one term as state senator. Mr. Foote's success as a lawyer was prompt, and proved continuous until impaired health and increased means made it desirable and convenient for him to withdraw from the more exacting labors of his profession.

He has been an uncompromising Democrat of the Jackson, Tilden, Cleveland school, and has done much editorial work. On the promulgation of the Chicago platform of 1886 he published a strong and vigorous letter commending that declaration, as un-democratic, and giving his reasons why he could not, as a Democrat, support it. Politically, Mr. Foote believes in sound money, a tariff for revenue only, and an equal opportunity for every one without favor for any class or person, and looks upon the idea of making cents worth of silver equal the accepted dollar of commerce and civilization as impossible as would be the attempt by law to make a bushel of oats equal in value and common estimation to a bushel of wheat. Recognizing the constitutional right, and approving the policy of raising a revenue by means of a tariff taxation upon imports, he denies the constitutional power of congress to levy a tariff tax having for its object and so framed to promote the advantage of favored individuals and classes at the expense of the masses.

He holds that laws providing for such taxation are as unconstitutional and as vicious in practice as would be enactments directly depriving one man of his accumulations for the benefit of another—exactly what all protective tariff laws indirectly accomplish and are expressly intended to accomplish, since otherwise they would afford no protection; for if they failed to give the protective class an advantage over the body of the community they would afford no protection to the class to be favored.

He is equally opposed to the schemes of the fiat money and free silver men, as tending directly to repudiation, financial confusion and bankruptcy. Believing it manifest that we can have but one monetary standard or measure of value, he naturally prefers that adopted and recognized by the enlightened nations with which our exchanges are made. He favors the present national bank system, with such modifications as will make its currency issue more elastic, and secure depositors as well as note holders are now secured, thus calling into active circulation the entire money supply of the country and making financial panic impossible. And he believes that the federal government should at once retire its legal tender notes and withdraw from the banking business in which it is imprudently, if not unconstitutionally, engaged.

WAR
waged upon the lesser ill. We have often prevented greater troubles. As a weapon against constipation, indigestion, sick headache, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads in importance. 10 doses, 10 cents. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature, urging members of Congress from this State to oppose the order of President Cleveland, consolidating the Detroit and Indianapolis Pension offices.

It is a Curse.
Constipation is a curse, and afflicts too great a proportion of the American people. It robs men of their energy, woman of their beauty, children of their life and playfulness. Do you want relief? Then try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin—as pleasant to take as pure Maple Syrup, and pleasing in its action. Ten doses, 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

Free wool has not made clothing cheaper—quality being considered.—The price of an every day suit is less than in '92, but the quality is not so good. The Textile Mercury, a trade journal, published in the English city of Manchester, says: "There has been more shoddy used in American goods during the past year, than ever before, and more shoddy, mungo, and miscellaneous refuse has been contained in the goods sent to the United States during '96 than have entered the United States in any twenty-five years prior thereto."

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 8, '92.
Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.
Dear Sir:—I am well acquainted with the merits of your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I have used it on several occasions when very hoarse from public speaking and when suffering from sore throat. Our postmaster, Mr. Nicholson, had La Grippe and it left him with a very bad cough, had spells of coughing every morning for an hour or more. I met him on the street three weeks ago, and recommended White Wine of Tar Syrup, which he commenced taking, and to-day he is a well man. A little girl here had coughed all winter, and no cure could be found. I asked her mother to get White Wine of Tar. She did so and in two weeks the child was cured. As you say, it is the best cough remedy on earth. Please send me six bottles by express.
Yours most respectfully,
Rev. E. L. ODLE,
Pastor of M. E. Church.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan.—Department of State.

LANSING, March 5th, 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a Joint Resolution, of which I herewith certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to provide for a Board of County Auditors for the County of Kent.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed and submitted to the people of this State, that is to say, That section ten of Article ten of said Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The Board of Supervisors, or, in the county of Wayne and in the county of Kent, the Board of County Auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties; and the sum so fixed or defined, shall be subject to no appeal.

And be it further resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this State at the election to be held on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and that the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, at least twenty days prior to such election, and the said sheriffs shall be required to give notice to the several townships, the same as for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be printed upon the official ballot used at such election as provided by law, as follows:

"Amendment to the Constitution to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—Yes []; No []. All votes cast therefor shall be counted, canvassed and returned as for the election of a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State."

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 10th, 1897.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th, 1897. We are going to close OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see. It will be for YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great DISSOLUTION SALE. First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th, and ends April 20th, and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan.—Department of State.

LANSING, March 2d, 1897.
To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a JOINT RESOLUTION, of which I herewith certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the constitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney General.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That an amendment to section one and article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars and he shall reside during his term of office, in the city of Lansing, and in person attend to the duties of his office; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said amendment shall be submitted to the People of the State of Michigan at the next Spring Election, on the first Monday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, at least twenty days prior to said election, required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person voting for said amendment shall have written or printed on his ballot, as then provided by law, the words "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person voting against said amendment shall have on his ballot in like manner, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returned made as in general election of State officers.

This Joint Resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 10th, 1897.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

FRANKLIN HOUSE
Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Electric Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Five Floors, Etc.
H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francis Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 185, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The west half of the southwest quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-eight (28) north of Range three (3) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, except one square acre off the south west corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn and Mary E. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary Westlake, dated June 15th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 267, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The southwest quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-eight (28) north of Range three (3) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, except one square acre off the south west corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice of Meeting of Board of Registration.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the township of Grayling, will be held at the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1897, for the purpose of registering of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until one o'clock in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1897.
By order of the township Board of Registration.

WM. G. MARSH,
Township Clerk.

* * * * *

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO

Salling, Hanson & Company,

GRAYLING, - MICH.

LOOK OUT FOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FRESH BULK OYSTERS

ORANGES, and LEMONS,

—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at

J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan,

We will send you "The Michigan Farmer" AND THE "Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85 Both one year, for only

You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

\$1.00 —THE— \$1.00

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean, gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind.

Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year. Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Saturday is Registration Day.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

Be sure and register next Saturday.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

Frank Owen, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

Robins and Bluebirds, are here, indicating the return of Spring.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

F. R. Deckroff has cut up his wood pile this week, over 200 cords.

J. E. Ryne, of Lewiston, was in town one day last week.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town last Friday.

C. Faudley, of Grove township, was in town, last Friday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

The Gaylord papers state that one of Grayling's physicians will locate in that town. Who is he?

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not? Sold by S. S. Claggett.

MARRIED—On the 25th. inst., by Justice McElroy, Mr. James Cunningham and Miss Jennie Dark.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Miss Vera Jones returned from her visit with friends in Bay City, last Saturday evening.

Green ground-hoses can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

If your subscription is due, come in and pay it. Only one dollar a year, IN ADVANCE.

Do not forget to register next Saturday, and on Monday to vote the Republican ticket.

Vote a straight ticket next Monday. Mugwumps should be given a back seat.

Eugene C. Kendrick will teach the Spring term of school, at Appleton, beginning the 12th. inst.

Geo. L. Alexander returned from a business trip to Dayton, Ohio, Monday.

Surveyor Newman has been running out a tract of land for R. Hanson in Otsego county.

There is but one ticket in Beaver Creek, headed by John Hanna for Supervisor.

Grove township puts up but one ticket for next Monday. Supervisor Wakeley will be returned.

The township of Blaine will return F. F. Hoelsl as Supervisor for another year.

The contest for Supervisor in South Branch lies between E. T. Waldron and F. P. Richardson.

Wm. B. Covert came home from Alma, last Saturday, for a week's vacation.

The Lelene brothers expect to start the drive on the South Branch the first of next week.—Ros. News.

Henry Funck and wife and daughter, of South Branch, were in town last Friday.

Rev. E. B. Bancroft, who is traveling in the interest of Albion College, was the guest of Rev. R. L. Cope, one day last week.

J. E. McKnight knows a good thing when he sees it, and so bought a Harrison wagon of Palmer, to be drawn by his day team.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Ingerson dwelling and barn, on Michigan Avenue. For terms, enquire at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Alice Culver will have her house repaired for occupancy, as soon as the carpenters can get ready for work.

Frederic will either return Chas. Barber, or elect Wellington Patterson as Supervisor. Both sides seem confident of success.

Our mail is filled with congratulations over our recent appointment as Register of the U. S. Land Office. We return thanks.

Grayling is deserted by a number of our lady teachers, but only for a week. Misses Stark, Starr and Vorhees have gone home, and Misses Hall and Coventry are rusticiating at the home of Judge Coventry in Maple Forest.

F. F. Hoelsl and H. F. Houser, of Blaine, were in town yesterday.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerveine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hilborn, the tailor, has returned to the best town in Michigan, and opened his shop in the Hempstead building, two doors North of Myer's store.

D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday. He returned from his visit with relatives in Western and Southern Michigan, four weeks ago.

Mrs. J. C. Hanson went to West Branch, Tuesday, to attend the convention of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of the Bay City district.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nerveine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. M. L. Staley went to Caro, last Saturday morning, for a short visit. She will stop at West Branch, on her return, to attend the Home Missionary Society Convention.

Mrs. Barbara Collins, widow of James Collins, formerly of Frederic, died March 15th, at Medina County, Ohio. She will be well remembered by the pioneers of the county.

Tea Gowns, Dressing Sacks, Wrappers, Street Suits and Children's Dresses, turned out at half price, for only two weeks, at Mrs. Meadows' Dress Making Parlors.

Mr. Felling, of Beaver Creek, has his mill in running order, and is getting out some nice lumber. He will make a success of it, for he is built that way.

The tickets in Ball township are held by Charles Kellogg and Wilson Hickey for Supervisor. We predict Mr. Kellogg's election to succeed him.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerveine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Maple Forest nominates Pen. Sherman on the Republican ticket, and P. M. Hoyt on the Union ticket, for Supervisor. Who can predict the result?

Beautiful dresses turned out for the coming two weeks, for only three dollars, at Mrs. Meadows' Dressmaking Parlors.

We are informed that five German families will arrive here from Chicago, to locate on lands in this county. This is cheering news.—Ros. News.

A number of the young people of the village drove out to the residence of Geo. E. Medcalf, in Center Plains, Monday, and spent an enjoyable evening.—Ros. News.

Thos. Oliver, a former railroad employe here, has been made manager of the R. R. yards at Terre Haute, Ind., where his family expect soon to join him.

C. L. Brown informs us that he has great prospects for a grist mill here. Just what is needed. Let every citizen use all his influence in aiding Mr. Brown in securing this needed industry.—Ros. News.

Last Friday, President McKinley sent to the Senate for confirmation, the names of Jay Allen and Oscar Palmer, for Receiver of Public Money, and Register of the U. S. Land Office at this place, respectively.

A number of families from Ohio are en-route for Roscommon. They are driving through, and will locate in Gerrish township. We are informed that there are seven families in all.—Ros. News.

Walton Love, of Center Plains, brother of A. J. Love, of this place, will move to Virginia, next week, in company with W. G. Marsh. He is a pioneer of Crawford County, and will be missed from the neighborhood where he has so long resided.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. Ellis, the Grayling Dentist, is in Lewiston, and will return April 8th, to remain.

The big mill had a little rest Tuesday, by the breaking of a shieve at the foot of the logway. Stopped just long enough for the boys to clean up.

Our type got mixed last week, and made a mistake in naming the republican township committee. It should have read: Thos. A. Carney, M. A. Bates, and Geo. S. Dyer. We did not intend to rob Mr. Carney of the honor, and know that his republicanism is of the stalwart sort, and that he will accept our apology.

A Life for 50 Cents. Many people have been cured of Kidney diseases by taking a 50 cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure.—L. Fournier.

In our last weeks item, referring to the W. R. C. surprise on Ex-President Mrs. Geo. Forbush, we forgot to mention that the ladies presented Mrs. Forbush with a handsome silver berry spoon, which she has had handsomely engraved.—Otsego Co. News.

Have You had the Grip? If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs, and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. L. Fournier.

Henry Flanigan is an old vet., who has worked in this section for some years, when his health would permit. He was made glad last week by receiving a certificate for his pension, long delayed, but which gives him over three hundred dollars for a starter. He will return to his home in Washtenaw County.

A Word to Physicians. Do you know that many broad minded physicians are using Foley's Honey and Tar (cough Syrup in their practice? They have found no remedy that gave as satisfactory results for all throat and lung complaints as this great cough medicine. L. Fournier.

Miss Josephine B. Jones has engaged Miss M. Coolidge, of Detroit, as trimmer for the season. Miss Coolidge comes with the best of recommendations and is without a doubt one of the best trimmers that has ever been in this locality.

Working Women's Home Association. 21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 11, 1896.

Our Working Women's Home Association used Foley's Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it to-day. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wish you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fieck, Business Manager.—L. Fournier.

Mother Goose and Uncle Sam, drew a full house at the Presbyterian Church, last Thursday evening, and the "Goslings" were all there. The little ones were well drilled in both music and recitation, and the audience were well pleased with the entertainment, which added a nice sum to the treasury of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug dist.

THE AVALANCHE regrets to announce the fact that Wm. G. Marsh has sold his property here, and will remove to Virginia next week. Mr. Marsh was one of the pioneers of the county, having come here with his fathers family in his childhood, and has grown up in the community, ever knowing in influence and in the regard of our people. He will locate on the James River, southeast of Richmond, near Malvern Hill, a locality well known to many of our old soldiers in this place. The AVALANCHE will follow him to his new home, and with his many friends wish all prosperity to him and his family, in their new location.

Old People. Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and tone to the organs thereby adding to the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Proposals Wanted. Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the erection of an Opera House and Masonic Hall, three stories in height, in the village of Grayling. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Crawford County Treasurer. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Building Committee. JOHN C. HANSON, Sec.

Dated April 1st, 1897.

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in

DRESS GOODS,

WASH GOODS of every description,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

LACES, TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE CURTAINS,

BED SPREADS,

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in

MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR

Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

The lovers of sport have organized a Rod and Gun Club, and will meet for the election of officers and adoption of constitution and by-laws, at the Town Hall, next Monday evening. Messrs. Cope, Carney and McCormick comprise the committee to arrange the same.

For Rent or Sale

The Benson dwelling on Cedar street. Good location for a Milliner. For terms, etc., inquire of

S. HEMPSTEAD.

Wood for Sale.

I wish to dispose of my entire stock of wood, at once. I will sell and deliver the same at 75 cents per cord, either Jack Pine or Tamarack. Wood can be seen in my yard, on Ogema street.

PHILIP J. MOSHER.

The Democrats taught the Republicans a lesson at the village election Monday, by showing them that the stay-at-home policy is not their way. They did not put up any ticket but on the strength of the light vote being polled, tried to win the office of President on the quiet, and they came near doing it too, as there was only three votes difference. Next time there is an election the Republicans will, in all probability, be on their guard.—Ros. News.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Cough and Croup Syrup, she is almost entirely well. Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at the drug store, you want, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 2c.

The Mackinaw division of the M. C. R. R. has for many years been a prolific contributor of pine logs, and there is along that line and tributary thereto a considerable supply available for some years yet. Last year there was hauled over this road 119,000,000 feet of logs, as compared with 139,000,000 feet in 1895. From 1888 to 1896 inclusive, there has been hauled over this road 1,829,774,000 feet of logs.—Alpena Pioneer.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

For the past two weeks the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central has been doing a heavy freight business. It is principally flour and copper from across the straits, going east. They are running six extra trains a day, and are unable to clear the yards at Mackinaw City. It is the heaviest freight business from across the straits in the history of the road.—Alpena Pioneer.

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER,

Grayling, Mich.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Public Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendents of the Poor, from the physicians of Crawford County, until April 10th, 1897, for the treatment (including medicine) of the County Poor, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. AEBLI, Sec'y.

SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVEINE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DR. J. A. ELLIS

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor

GRAYLING, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.

2:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

10:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

5:55 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 10:40 A. M. Detroit, 11:10 A. M.

2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Leviathan Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. GANFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Public Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford.

At a Session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Hon. John J. Coventry, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Helen May Barker, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of C. B. Seymour, guardian of said minor, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at private sale certain real estate described in said petition, to pay expenses and charges, ordered by the probate court, thereon.

THE COURT IS ORDERED, that Monday, the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL] JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Public Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford.

At a Session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, Hon. John J. Coventry, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Margarette Michelson.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frank Michelson, a son of said deceased, praying that he may be appointed administrator of the estate of said Margarette Michelson, deceased.

THE COURT IS ORDERED, that Monday, the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL] JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Public Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the care of Hesse Houses, Hydrants, etc., will be received by the Township Clerk of the Township of Grayling, up to April 15th, 1897. Conditions of contract same as those of past two years. Copy of contract may be seen at the Clerk's office. The Township Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Grayling the 15th day of March, 1897.

By order of the Township Board.

WM. G. MATHIAS,

Township Clerk.

Franklin House DETROIT, MICH.

Cor. Bates and Larned sts. Very central. Elevator service. Steam heat, electric lights, lift floors, etc. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SONS, PROP.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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LEGISLATION and associated business effort are making considerable progress of late in the matter of fighting the evil long known as "the bucket shop." Within a single week a Southern State Senate has declared war on the cotton gambling exchanges of this character, and a Western Legislature has brought up a bill to abolish those purporting to deal in grain, mining stocks, and the like. Originally, these institutions were devised to meet the requirements of speculators who wished to operate on fractional lots of stock and objected to paying the difference in prices charged at legitimate exchanges. With an abuse of a system inherently vicious, however, these places have so far deteriorated that police raids have become frequent, and the principal features of attraction have been those present in any pool-room where betting is done on some event or calculation. It has become a saying, resulting from bitter experience, that the only way to "beat a bucket shop" nowadays is to stay away from it.

The countryman is a type of customer who not only haunts the bucket shops once he gets into their clutches, but who is reached in manifold ways through letters and advertisements. He often goes on the theory that because no wheat or hogs are raised in his township there are none in the world. This man has been buying on a falling market for years, and has nothing to show for it but experience. The glowing tables of profit calculations dazzle the unwary at a distance, and fortunes are accumulated by clever sharpers who lead their victims on, reporting a profit very rarely, but great prospects always. Only the other day a man in Iowa, who had been dealing with a bucket shop firm for many months, was made aware, by a misdirected letter from the firm, of the fact that he was being hoodwinked and cheated regularly. The letter showing that there was neither system nor honesty to alleged dealings in stocks. These fascinating schemes are depicted in glowing colors, and a man may about as well throw his money away as invest in them.

More than 200 bucket shops have been known to be in operation in Chicago at one time, some run upon a plan where expenses were tremendously heavy, others on the mere cost of telephone tickers, some printed slips, a blackboard and a pot of chalk. They are usually located off a corner or alley, and as closely as possible within the shadow of the headquarters of the Board of Trade. Two blackboards are affixed to the wall. One chronicles the fluctuations of gas, tobacco, gold, silver and railroad stocks, the other deals with local quotations on grain. One ticker purports to beat out what Wall Street is doing; the tape of the other, it is claimed, furnishes the same information as to city grain deals that a privileged member of the real Board pays \$2,500 to read. A boy who has been to decipher the tape chalks up these quotations, and the game is open. The victims are always prompt. They are on hand for the first tick of the ticker, and the comfortable room, easy chairs and congenial company draw a crowd thoroughly misled, many of whom imagine they are really doing business.

The method of operation is very simple. Almost any margin will be accepted, and the smaller the margin the greater the risk. An investor, believing that he understands the market, invests, say, \$10. The bucket shop at once takes one-eighth of 1 per cent. out of this as a fee. If the margin is 1 per cent, the customer loses his money when the market goes against him three-quarters of 1 per cent. On the other hand, a change of 1/4 per cent in his favor is necessary for him to make 1 per cent profit. The odds are always against the customer and in favor of the operator. It is estimated that at the present time there are between 6,000 and 7,000 bucket shops in the country, and numerous towns of 5,000 inhabitants boast one or more of these institutions. Those that are operated on a large scale have large expenses. In addition to suitable offices, they have an endless number of private wires, and spend large sums of money in sensational advertising. Brokers who really execute orders cannot compete against such prodigious methods. According to the bucket-shop advertisements, any one can make money at "speculating." This is a modern term, expressing the idea of building up an enormous fortune from small beginnings. They represent that with \$50 you buy 5,000 bushels of grain on 1-cent margin. When the market advances 1/2 cents, showing a net profit of \$50, buy 5,000 bushels more. An advance of another 1/2 cents will show a further profit of \$100, with which buy 10,000 bushels, and so on, till, starting with 5,000 bushels, an advance of 9 cents a bushel will make a net profit of \$12,750. This is a fascinating proposition, but it shrinks somewhat before the fundamental fact in trading, that when a market rises slowly nine points,

MARKET QUOTATIONS				
WHEAT	CORN	OATS	PORK	VISBLE SUPPLY
May 72 1/2	May 72 1/2	May 72 1/2	May 72 1/2	WHEAT 43,781,000
				CORN 52,070,000
				OATS 6,011,000
				Primary Receipts
				WHT. 46,000
				CORN 40,000
				Carload Lots
				Northwest 1260
				Last year 840

It has never been known to do so without a temporary "break" which would wipe out the pyramid. Instantly, if it avoids a "break" it does so by a rise so fast that it would be impossible to make sales, and subsequent purchases in time to keep pace with the rise. All of these bucket shops, "clock games," with quotations and imaginary deals, and investment lotteries, are catered to by men and boys who keep the places full, groups replacing groups as fast as the money gives out.

There are several types of the bucket-shop speculator. There is the clerk who leaves his work for a few minutes, dashes in, leaves his week's salary in the bucket-shop in the belief that he has a chance to double it. There is the young man just inoculated with the fever, the old broken-down speculator who once dealt in 100,000 bushels of wheat, but owing to the strength of the game he is now forced to be content with 1,000, which a ten-dollar bill will margin seven-eighths of 1 per cent. He has a bucket-shop face. It is pale, drawn, and bloodless. He has been buffeted by ill fortune until his blood and marrow are gone, and he has about as much energy as a mummy. Another type is the middle-aged man who has had many ups and downs. He has been in many kinds of business and usually failed. He knows a thing or two about speculation and he is always waiting for the best of it. He hangs over the ticker and absorbs the information it conveys. He is prematurely gray, seedy and taciturn. If he has a fancy for stocks he watches them like a hawk and at the first sign of weakness or strength he is ready to sell or buy ten shares. But the bucket-shop crushes him. No new orders will be executed on a bucket-shop market. When the bucket-shop proprietor and his patron are of the opinion that a stock will fluctuate over a wide range in a short time the bucket-shop will not trade in that stock.

The new woman is daft on gambling and she is a regular victim of bucket-shops. There are said to be three bucket-shops in Chicago that are supported solely by women.

BIOCYCLE NOVELTIES.

Wheels of Quaker Design and a Chainless Machine.

At the recent cycle show held in London several novelties in bicycle construction were exhibited. The front driving bantam wheel which was

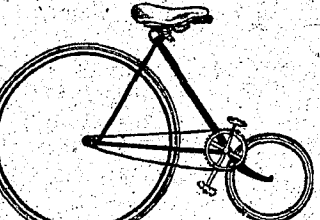


A FRONT-DRIVING SAFETY.

shown excited universal comment, and expert riders believe that it will prove a success.

The change in the method of propulsion does away with the chain. The woman's wheel is called the bantamette, but differs in no respect from the

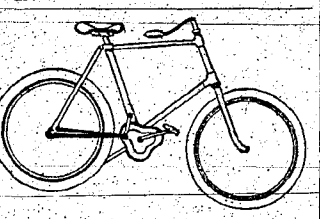
man's wheel except the dropped frame. The wheel is a sort of reproduction of the old ordinary bicycle on a reduced plan. The demand for chainless wheels this year should make the bantam pop



A NEW TRIANGULAR MODEL.

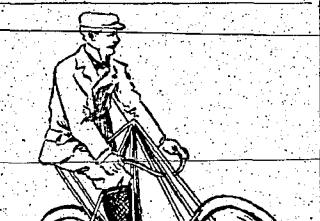
ular. Alexander Schwabach, the well known Brooklyn rider, possesses the only bicycle of this make in this country.

There is every indication that some decided novelties in bicycle construction will be exhibited at the annual cycle show to be held in New York City next month. A New England firm has produced a model with a triangular frame for the '97 market which will



A NEW CHAINLESS DEVICE.

prove a decided innovation. The construction is decidedly novel. The demand for chainless bicycles has resulted in the creation of various devices for the manufacture of this type of wheel this year. A peculiar idea is the cam-action bicycle. This machine is chainless, and a cleverly-shaped crank wheel actuates two connecting rods, which will give three rev-



NOVEL LIGHT-WEIGHT BICYCLE.

olutions of the driving wheel for each full turn of the pedals. This bicycle is sure to excite considerable interest among the chainless cranks.

In Europe wheelmen devote little attention to the reduction of weight in bicycles, but the prospectus of a bicycle recently made in Denmark shows that a road machine weighing eleven pounds has been built. The frame is constructed on the cantilever principle, and consists of twenty-one perfect triangles. This idea is hardly likely to gain popular favor.—New York Sun.

PRINCESS ALICE AND HER ROYAL HUSBAND.



PRINCESS ALICE, who recently wedded Prince Fabrizio Massimo at Venice, is the daughter of Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne. Her union with the Italian prince, it is believed, will not weaken her father's prestige. Carlos has been growing in Spain of late and is said to be as strong as the republicanism of the sunny land. The marriage ceremony was performed first by the mayor of the town and secondly by the Cardinal Sarto in his private chapel. The Emperor Francis Joseph and several members of the royal family of Austria sent the bride many beautiful presents. An apostolic benediction on the union was sent by the pope. Princess Alice, although her father is a royal outlaw, has as good blood—if royalty improves the quality—as anybody in Europe. She brings a dowry of \$500,000 to her newly wedded husband.

AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

Prisoner Who Has Been Dead in the Eyes of the Law Since 1866.

Through the clemency of former Gov. Morton there will emerge from prison walls into freedom next spring a man who has suffered a living death for more than thirty-one years. The first thought that naturally comes is that this man will be almost overcome with joy at the prospect of his release. But on second thought grave doubt arises as to whether this unfortunate man will be even as content as he must have learned to be in prison when he is again out in the world, free to go where he pleases. He himself probably has no such doubt now, but it is much to be feared that when the prison doors have closed behind him he will realize what it is impossible for him to realize now.

At the age of 68 years he will be utterly alone in the world, without resources, without the physical strength to make his way through what little of life may remain to him. She that was his wife, if she still lives, is the wife of another, for he was legally dead when the life sentence had been imposed upon him, and she exercised her right to marry again; those who were his friends, all—these years ago, are dead or scattered through the world. He will be a stranger among strangers. There is none to whom he can turn for sympathy, for aid, or even for the opportunity of making a living. Moreover, there will come to him, as never before, perhaps, the realization that his life, with all the opportunities which it might have held, has all but passed away.

Gov. Morton, before the expiration of his term, commuted the life sentence of George E. Gordon, now in Dannemora prison, to fifty-two years, so that he will be released on May 8 next, the time off for good behavior being allowed. Gordon was sentenced in this city in 1866 to life imprisonment, after conviction of the murder of a stock drover by the name of Thompson in the West Albany cattle yards. Gordon was a resident of Greenbush and was 35 years of age when convicted.

The application for pardon has been on file in the executive chamber for twenty years and was signed by some of the most prominent people and public officials in Rensselaer County. Gordon is at present the prison librarian at Dannemora, and his good conduct during his long confinement, together with the fact that he has always contended that he did not commit the crime, led to the Governor's favorable action on the application for clemency.

Under the law at that time a person charged with murder could not testify in his own behalf, but he then declared his innocence. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, considered strong.

Gordon's wife has married again—Albany Express.

Callers and Office-Seekers.

Ex-President Harrison gives a most interesting picture of "A Day with the President at His Desk," in the Ladies' Home Journal. The article is unique, as being the first written by a President of the United States, and in describing the routine of a Chief Executive. A feature that he treats with directness relates to the President's interruptions from callers and office-seekers. "It is a rare good fortune," he writes, "during the early months of an administration if the President gets one wholly uninterrupted hour at his desk each day. The President's time is so broken into bits that he is often driven to late night work, or to set up a desk in his bed-room when preparing a message or other paper requiring unbroken attention. Thoughtlessness is the root of all this."

"I only want five minutes," and if he uses the only one it could be spared; but his double is at his heels, and the urgent public business is postponed or done at night with a jaded mind. It may be said that untimely visitors should be excluded, and so they should; but thoughtfulness on their part would be a cure without a smart." Regarding the office-seekers' persistence in having personal interviews with the President, General Harrison asserts that they advance their cause but little, if at all. "But the feeling that something is or may be gained by a personal interview prevails, and for the first year and a half of an administration the President spends from four to six hours of each day talking about things he will not have to act upon for months, while the things that ought to be done presently are hurlingly postponed."

"If the President could make up and publish an appointment docket, and notify all persons having anything to say in a particular case to 'draw near' on a fixed day, it would result in a great saving of time all around, and a great saving of money to the applicants, who could remain at home until summoned to appear. No papers should be received after the submission of the case, and motions for a rehearing and for a new trial should be barred."

Extracting Gold.

A process of extracting gold by which every particle of the metal in the ore is recovered is stated to be in successful operation in West Australia. It is called the ore atomic process. Gold quartz is crushed into small lumps and is then put into a closed chamber, subjected to the heat of a furnace, to the action of water and of hydrogen gas. This eliminated sulphur and reduces all oxides to the metallic state. After being heated, the material is suddenly cooled by jets of water—an operation repeated several times till the quartz crumbles to powder at the touch of the finger. It is then thrown into a tank and the gold is separated by washing.

—Chicago Tribune.

BIG BERG SEASON.

Drifting Monsters from the Arctic Alarm Sea Captains.

If the sharps of the sea are to be believed, 1897 will go down in history as one of the greatest years for icebergs in modern times. Many dangerous bergs have been reported.

The winter of 1893 was a famous season for bergs, as one vessel passed fifty within a radius of 200 miles. The bergs of that year, however, were not dangerous, being soft and badly cut up by the action of the sea. The year of 1896 was the most famous of them all for the floating mountains, and scores of vessels were sent to the bottom by running into them during the heavy fogs which make navigation off the Banks so dangerous at all times.

Few skippers, who have seen scores and scores of bergs, know that these monsters are hundreds, and perhaps, thousands of years old. The inception, birth and growth of an iceberg is one of the most curious freaks of nature, and much about them is still an unexplained science.

Greenland is the home of nearly all the icebergs which terrorize the officers of transatlantic vessels, as those formed further north rarely break loose from their icy moorings. Nearly the whole island of Greenland is covered with an immense sea of ice many thousands of feet thick, commonly called an ice cap. The snows of each year, falling on this great field of ice, are slowly absorbed, adding to the thickness and solidity of the ice cap, and exerting a tremendous pressure on the solid mass. Wherever the country slopes toward the coast there is an imperceptible movement of the mass, so slow that it can hardly be



AN ICEBERG.

recognized from year to year. Scientists have estimated it at four feet a year.

Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice cap are forced into the sea, and these are called glaciers. Year after year the enormous pressure inland sends the ice further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacier that finally wears down its strength and causes it to burst from the ice cap with the roar of a thousand cannons. This is the birth of the iceberg.

Slowly the released mammoth moves first one way and then the other. Great pieces drop off into the sea, but finally it finds its equilibrium. Then it begins its long journey to the south, moved by the strong Arctic current running deep and strong hundreds of fathoms below the water's surface, and grasping the submerged ends of the berg in a relentless grip. Further south, where the berg meets the northward current of the gulf stream, the underlying Arctic current is still strong enough to push the mass along, but the opposite pressure from above and beneath wears great holes in the solid body and the mass which centuries labored to create dies in a few short months.

Weighting Ice by Measure.

A correspondent of the Western Druggist complains that he is continually defrauded in the ice delivered for his soda fountain, and weighing not being exactly practicable, he wants to know if he cannot find the true weight of a chunk of ice by measurement.

St. Louis druggists are not alone in their complaint about short weight on ice, and the explanation for the diminutive size of a 100-pound chunk of ice, namely, that it is the coldness of it which has contracted it so, will be as familiar to them as to their brethren in New York City. As to the question of our correspondent, that is entirely apropos, and we take pleasure in assisting him. The calculation is quite simple if we remember that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. One cubic foot equals 12 times 12 times 12, or 1,728 cubic inches. Dividing this by the number of pounds of water gives us 1,728, divided by 62.5, equals 27.55. Hence, one pound of water measures 27.55 cubic inches, which for 100 pounds makes 2,755 cubic inches. While ice blocks, as delivered, are not always of exactly rectangular shape, yet in a majority of cases the weight could be determined approximately correct. We would advise our readers to try this plan, appealing to the scale when their figures are doubted.—American Cultivator.

Fair Enough.

His love—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?

He—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

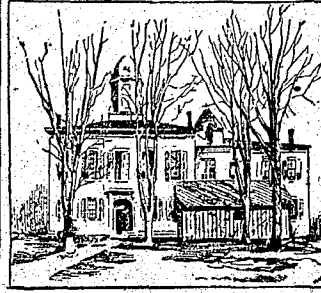
"I have a nickel which the McKinley train ran over, said one boy to another. 'What's that?' replied the latter. 'I have a headache which I got because the whistles woke me up when the train went through, and I couldn't go to sleep again.'—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

AN OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED.

The Killing of Mormons Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, Ill.

The removal of the missionary department of the Mormon Church from Kansas City to Chicago calls attention to one of the great tragedies in the annals of Illinois. Over half a century ago Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother, Hyrum, were murdered in the Hancock County Jail, in Carthage. Perhaps no single crime ever perpetrated in the United States up to that time was of such a sensational character and attracted as much atten-



HANCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

tion as did this one. The few people living to-day who were alive at the time of the killing of the Mormons say that no event of a like nature ever took place within their memory which created such excitement. The case at once became so notorious and caused so much comment that thousands of people to-day are almost as familiar with the details as if they had been eyewitnesses. Even those who sanctioned the deed at the time and still sanction it agree that it is the blackest spot on the pages of the history of Illinois. The slaying of their leaders was the cause of the removal of the Mormons from Illinois to the far West. The return of the executive branch of the church government to the State in placing the missionary headquarters in Chicago marks an epoch in the withdrawal of the Latter Day Saints and its cause. In the northwest part of Carthage is still standing the famous old jail, with its stone walls a yard in thickness, and instead of presenting the forbidding aspects of the average jail, a beautiful conservatory adorns almost the entire front of the lower story and two wooden vines are creeping up the walls to the sill of the window from which Joseph Smith fell a corpse. On the ground underneath the window a flower bed marks the spot where the prophet lay as he breathed his last.

It was in 1839-40 that Joseph Smith entered Illinois with thousands of his followers who had been driven out of Missouri and Ohio. He established a city at Nauvoo which in two years attained a population of 15,000. The Mormon prophet had little trouble in obtaining illegal charters from the State Legislature, and it was to the rashness of that body that in a great measure were due the subsequent troubles with the Mormons. Whenever Smith or any of his followers would evade or break the law and were threatened with arrest, or were arrested, they would resort to the protection of the habes corpus act, and by this method escape the clutches of the law.

The late Judge Hibe and his brother Francis were living in Nauvoo during the reign of Joseph, and became very weary of the methods employed by Smith and his followers. So, about June 29, they issued the first number of the Nauvoo Expositor, which fairly screamed with denunciations of Mormon methods. This was the first and last issue of the paper. By order of Joseph Smith, mayor and president of Nauvoo, the Expositor office was demolished and the press and type thrown into the Mississippi River. Joseph Smith, his brother Hyrum, and Dr. Taylor, who was the late head of the Utah church, were arrested for this act,

and were placed in jail at Carthage in the debtors' room. Gov. Ford and the local authorities of Carthage had promised Smith protection from mob violence, as the feeling in the county against Smith was pretty strong. But the local militia placed around the jail to guard it played into the hands of the mob, which came out of the timber near Carthage on the afternoon of June 27, 1844, and shot Joseph and Hyrum Smith to death and badly wounded Dr. Taylor.

The citizens of Carthage fled after the murder was committed, fearing vengeance from the Mormons, but the Mormons did not attempt any retaliation. After Smith's death Brigham Young tried to run affairs at Nauvoo and trouble ensued. Polygamy was then, as alleged, introduced into the church. At any rate, Hancock people resolved to drive the Mormons out of the State. The Mormon war occurred in 1845, and in the spring of 1846 the Mormons left Nauvoo. In 1848 the beautiful temple, costing about \$1,000,000, was burned by vandals.

Erierson's Drawing Board.

An engineer in the department of docks, New York City, thinks that he has discovered the old drawing board on which Erierson drew the plans for his famous Monitor. The wood is stained by age, and it is filled with holes from the thumb tacks that have been driven into it. Erierson was employed by the Delamater Iron Works when he designed the Monitor. The company built a derrick for the city a few years later, and at that time the old drawing board was taken from their office and placed in the derrick. It was kicked around carelessly for several years, and finally landed in the office of the dock department, where it has seen much service.

The Word "Entertained."

is overworked worse than the mother of half a dozen children.



The earnest question of the hour, And general theme, no doubt, Is not of love or politics, But, "Will the coal hold out?"

—Chicago Record.

Remains to be seen: The boy who has an appointment with the teacher after school is dismissed.—Boston Transcript.

Kean—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse? Steam—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.—Hartford Times.

First Office Boy—It says "Our hero now partook of a frugal repast." What does that mean? Second Office Boy—Quick lunch.—Puck.

Husband—Why should you blame me because we were late to the theater? Wife—You forget, dear, that you hurried me up so.—Puck.

"Wobbles rides his bicycle in his flat now." "In his flat?" "Yes; it's steam-heated, and he has to scorch up and down the hall to keep warm."—Life.

I went into the theater.

But left it with a sigh; The play was long, the jokes were broad, The hats were very high.

—Puck.

"Do you think opals are unlucky?" inquired the superstitious man. "Yes," was the reply. "My wife wants one, and it's going to cost me \$50."—Washington Star.

"Does your latest novel enjoy a large sale?" he inquired. "I don't know whether the novel does or not," replied the author, "but I do."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rural Teacher—What current event of great interest can you give me this morning. Small Girl (eagerly)—My ma has just made twenty tumbler of jelly. Judge.

Willie—It's always in damp places where the misshapen grog, isn't it, papa? Papa—Yes, my boy. "Is that the reason they look like umbrellas, papa?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Did you ever get so mad that words failed you?" "Yes—once." "When was that?" "Just one-eighth of a second after I called a prize-fighter a liar."—Chicago Record.

Mudge—Oh, yes, we had a real lively time. Simmons and I. It cost us nearly \$50. Wickwire—Yes. I saw Simmons this morning, and he told me he spent \$45.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Come, Julie, let's go and have a friendship oyster stew together." "Friendship oyster stew? What's that?" "Why, you pay for mine, and I'll pay for yours."—New York Journal.

She—And you say that you have never been in love? He—Never. I have thought I was, seventy-five or eighty times, but I always found out afterward that I wasn't.—Somerville Journal.

The subordinate—Here is a letter from a young woman wanting us to give some of the legends about the origin of the fan. The Chief—Turn it over to the base-ball editor.—Indianapolis Journal.

However long the line may be

With civic folk and troopers, Each marcher proudly feels that he is the grandest in that pageantry.

The rest are merely supers.

—Washington Star.

"And is she really the trained singer she claims to be?" "Beyond a doubt. She can sing 'Comin' Through the Rye' so that nobody can tell what it is without looking at the program."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Doctor—Well, that's just like these actresses! Second Doctor—What is? First Doctor—Why, the Miss May Cupp won't let us look into her head with the X-ray until she makes up her mind.—Puck.

Brown—The sporting editor of this paper doesn't know his business. He says here that the lightweight boxer weighed 115 pounds. Jones—Isn't that right? Brown—No. He should have said "tipped the scales."—Judge.

"Couldn't Stand Alone"—"They tell me Van Wither is very weak since his last sickness." "He is. I saw him on the street just now and asked him for a cigar, but he couldn't stand a loan."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Any, my love, I wish we lived in the good old days when a knight could fight for his lady love." "Why, George, dear, as for that, you haven't asked papa's consent to our engagement as yet, you know."—Forget-Me-Not.

The Comedian (on the defensive)—But you know there are only seven real jokes in the world, it is said. The Son-brette—I know; what puzzles me is that you have never happened upon any of them.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Nellie—I don't see why Charley-Dimpleton has suddenly been so taken with Dot Thurston. How do you account for it? Jessie—Oh, I believe she was the first one to notice that he was raising a mustache.—Cleveland Leader.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat pays hund'reds ob dollars fob flags an' decorations ain't ez much ob patriot ez de one dat goes quietly 'long an' pays 'is taxes an' serves on de jury wifout kickin'."—Washington Star.

Arizona Al—Wal, what do you think of that? Here's Jim gold an' gitting married! Chloride Charley—Wal, that's the way of the world! Arizona Al—Right enough; but look at this: "No Cards." That's what comes of marryin' inter a pious family.—Puck.

The whale spouted in triumph, "Never you mind!" shouted Jonah, vindictively; "you've given me a good deal of trouble, I'll admit, but you just wait till the inter-day theologians tickle you!" With a hoarse chuckle he struck out over the sand dunes toward Nineveh.—New York Press.

German Land Owners.

Germany's fifteen largest land owners own between them 9,000,000 acres of German soil. Prince Wittgenstein has 3,000,000 acres, next comes the Duke of Arenberg with 800,000, then in order the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Salm Salm, the Prince of Talleyrand-Sagan, who is a French subject; the Prince of Pless, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince Bentheim, Prince Lowenstein, the Prince of Wied (father of the Queen of Roumania), and Prince Fenger. Many of these have large estates outside of Germany.

IN THE OLD BARN LOFT.

"Thirty years or thereabouts
Since I used to roll and play
And turn all kind of somersaults
On the fresh and fragrant hay;
A-jumping and a-tumbling
On the hay so sweet and soft,
At my home away back yonder
In the old barn loft.

How the pigeons used to flutter,
And strut about and coo!
And make love to one another,
Like sweethearts used to do,
When I walked the risky cross-beam,
Or clambered high aloft,
With half intent of falling,
In the old barn loft.

How I used to frighten sister,
Who was looking for the eggs,
As I dangled there, head downward,
Holding by my little legs;
And, giving them a swing or two,
I'd strike the hay so soft,
At my home away back yonder,
In the old barn loft.

The twittering of the swallows,
While making homes of mud;
The gleeful game of hide-and-seek,
The slip, the sudden thud;
The patter of the raindrops
Above the hay so soft,
Are memories still clinging
Of the old barn loft.
—S. A. Harrison in the Inter Ocean.

TESTED.

"What shall I do? How shall I act?
It is strange, but I really do not quite
know my own heart in this matter."
Thus mused Edith Lyle, as she sat in
one of the cozy little rooms of an elegant
mansion, which the death of her
father had, a year previous, made her
own. On the table before her lay
three very interesting epistles, each one
in itself being a proposal of marriage;
and the subject of her meditation was
what answer to send to those by whom
they were written.

Her great fear was to become the
wife of any person who sought her for
her wealth, and to avoid this she was
anxious to adopt any plan.

The three proposals above referred
to had come to her within a few days
of each other, no doubt because each
had waited until her father had been
a year dead; and she finally concluded
to reply to each—namely, a desire to
await her decision three months, as
there was a certain matter just then
undecided which might considerably
influence it.

Regarding her three suitors a few
words may be said. Mr. Harvey Stan-
hope was what might be termed a gen-
tleman of leisure, having no pretension
to any profession whatever, and al-
ways on the alert for enjoyment. One
thing was evident, he was rich; any
one could learn that from his extrava-
gant habits. His father had been
wealthy, and had left him sufficient
property to live as he pleased.

Mr. Hugh Oswald was the son of a
retired merchant; retired, some said,
because he had become rich enough to
provide for his family all they required;
others said because Hugh was too in-
dolent to continue the business, and
otherwise lacked the proper qualifica-
tions to do so. Be that as it might,
the father was retired, and the son
leading a life of ease.

The third applicant for the hand of
Edith was a young doctor, "Doctor
James Norton," the sign of his office
door read, and though more humble
than the others, inasmuch as he was
earning his bread by his profession, he
had the claim of priority, for Edith
and they had known each other from
childhood, and strong friendship had
always marked their intercourse with
each other.

As to appearances, all three were con-
sidered handsome young men, and as
Edith had heard nothing to the con-
trary, she assumed that the character
of each was what that of a gentleman
should be.

For some time, Apply to Cummings &
Co.
Such was the notice that appeared
on the door of the Lyle mansion about
a month after Edith had answered her
three proposals, and rather surprised
Mr. Oswald, who had come to call on
her.

"What can this mean?" he said.
"It's very strange," and he ran up the
steps and pulled the bell vigorously.
No answer, however, came to his
summons, and he finally learned from
the lady next door that Miss Lyle had
ceased to reside there, and had moved
elsewhere.

Disappointed, and somewhat annoyed
that she should move and not let him
know of it, he returned home and there
found a note awaiting him, addressed
by the fair hand of Edith.

Hastily opening it, he read as fol-
lows:

Mr. Hugh Oswald:
Dear Sir: As you see from the above
address, I am no longer to be found at
my former residence, and I hasten to
let you know the reason of my removal.
In my reply to your esteemed proposal
I said a certain matter, then undecided,
might considerably influence my final
answer. The matter referred to was
a case then pending at law, and in-
volved the question whether certain
securities could be collected off my es-
tate. The decision is given against me,
and by it I am rendered penniless.
Fully understanding the difference in
my position now and a short time ago,
I am constrained, in justice to myself
and you also, to regard your recent
proposal as not made at all, and forth-
with free you from all obligations con-
nected therewith. I am at present liv-
ing with friends at the above place,
with no particular idea as to what my
future may be. Believe me,
Very sincerely yours,
Edith Lyle.

The following day brought Edith a
letter and two visitors, Mr. Stanhope
and Dr. Norton, the latter of whom
luckily enough had departed after the
other arrived. Both of these gentle-
men expressed their concern for her
disappointment in regard to the law-
suit, but would not allow their propo-
sals to be set aside on that ground.
"I love you, Edith, for yourself
alone," said the doctor, "and whether
you are rich or poor, that love remains
imperishable. Nay, more, I am almost
selfish enough to rejoice in the change
in your position, as it removes what I
always considered a barrier and does
away with the possibility of having my
sentiments ascribed to any mercenary
motive."

"The loss of your wealth by no
means detracts from the beauty of
your person," said Mr. Stanhope, "and
as my wife I can promise you, to-
gether with the love of an honest heart,
all the luxury to which you have been
accustomed."

While thinking over the fond ex-
pressions of Mr. Stanhope and the doc-
tor, and wondering if Mr. Oswald's
love would outlive the change of for-
tune also, a letter was brought to her
from the latter, which quite settled
that question. It was as follows:

My Dear Miss: Your communication
of to-day has quite shocked me, and I
hasten to sympathize with you in your
disappointment, and I assure you I am
exceedingly sorry the law suit went
against you. Business prevents me
calling on you to-day, but I will take an
early opportunity of doing so.
I am yours respectfully,
Hugh Oswald.

"One of the three disposed of,"
thought she. "Mr. Oswald wanted my
wealth, that is evident, and is sorry the
law suit went against me." Very sorry,
no doubt. His candor is worthy of ad-
miration; but how about the others
whose love is still undiminished?"

A few evenings afterward, in the
presence of both lovers, neither of
whom had any idea that the other had
proposed, Edith expressed herself as
not feeling at all well, and retired. On
their calling to inquire for her the
next day they learned from Mrs. Gray
she was no better, but, on the contrary,
much worse, and under the care of her
physician, Dr. Musgrave. They would
see her, but the doctor had given posi-
tive orders that no one should be al-
lowed to disturb her. Every day
brought the two lovers, each to be an-
swered as on the former one.

"Not any better yet, and cannot see
you."
But one day to this was added the
further information, relative to her
illness, that Dr. Musgrave said she
had the small pox.

This rather alarmed both gentlemen,
and the visits of Mr. Stanhope became
less frequent; and when he learned in
confidence from Mrs. Gray that she
would be frightfully marked, he came
no more to inquire for her.

Not so, however, Dr. Norton. Day
after day he came to Mrs. Gray's, and
at length was gratified to hear that
the doctor had expressed himself as
confident that the crisis was past and
she would recover.

During her convalescence he was
very assiduous in his attentions, and
Mrs. Gray was made the bearer of many
tributes of affection to Edith—trifling
in themselves, but not, therefore, less
expressive of his feelings.

"I have good news for you to-day,
sir," said Mrs. Gray one morning as Dr.
Norton entered.

"I am happy to hear you say so.
What is it?"

"Miss Lyle is able to be up. She is
out of bed."

"That is good news, indeed," returned
the doctor, "but I thought it might
have been pleasing."

"What did you expect?"

"That I should see her, perhaps."

"Oh, now, doctor, do have patience
yet a little longer, and no doubt you
shall. If she sees anybody, I know
she will see you."

"If she sees anybody? What do you
mean?"

"She is so much changed in appear-
ance, she don't care to see anyone who
has seen her before—her beauty is en-
tirely gone."

"Don't say entirely, Mrs. Gray. The
beauty of her soul remains, and is be-
yond the reach of every malady."

"Yes, that's so. There she is ring-
ing for me. Excuse me, doctor."

"One moment, Mrs. Gray. Will you
please ascertain when it is likely I may
see Miss Lyle?"

"Yes, doctor, if I possibly can."

Mrs. Gray soon returned, and said
Miss Lyle had consented to see him the
following evening at 8.

"But I just tell you," said Mrs. Gray,
as the doctor departed, "you will be
much surprised when you see her."

The next evening at 8, Dr. Norton
was at Mrs. Gray's, and was told by
that lady that Miss Lyle was in the
parlor to receive him, but was in the
dark, as she did not wish the doctor on
first entering to see the change in her
features.

When their first greeting was over
and Mrs. Gray had left them alone to-
gether, Edith said:

"Doctor, I am fully sensible of your
devotion in continuing to address me
as usual, but it is unreasonable to ex-
pect your love, changed as now I am."

"Edith," replied he, "believe me, I
speak the truth of my heart. I love
you now with the same strong, honest
and sincere love I have felt for you
from the first, and my only hope of
earthly happiness is in your acceptance."

"But you have not seen my face,
James."

"Nor shall the sight of it, changed
though it be, in any way lessen my af-
fection. Oh, Edith, my love!" he con-
tinued, "think how anxious I am await-
ing your answer. Keep me no longer
in suspense. Promise to be my wife."

"Trusting fully in your love, I prom-
ise," replied Edith, also rising and per-
mitting him to fold her to his bosom.

"And now, Edith, I may see your
face, may I not? Rest assured, my
dear, I shall not alter my affection."

Very well, James, you shall,"
and she called Mrs. Gray to come and light
the gas.

While she yet stood with her lover
in the center of the parlor, Mrs. Gray
did as requested; but imagine the de-
light and surprise of the doctor when,
instead of the disfigured features he
expected to see, Edith Lyle was reveal-
ed to him in all her former loveliness—
the features perfect in every particu-
lar, the skin fair and smooth as alaba-
ster.

"Remember your promise, James,
the sight of your face is not to alter
your affection."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has
decided that the State Board of Health
has no right to vaccinate against his
or her will any person who claims ex-
emption on the ground that he or she
regards the operation as "morally
wrong and in violation of the laws of
God."

Arbor day has spread until it has
reached the Pacific coast and in many
parts of California, Oregon and Wash-
ington it is duly observed. The school
grounds, cemeteries and other public
places are usually selected for the tree
planting ceremony and the school
children perform the greater part of
the work.

Interest is gradually developing in
the trans-Mississippi Exposition, which
is to be held at Omaha, Neb., in 1898.
The fair will be especially in the interest
of the twenty-four states west of the
Mississippi. The most unique feature
of the show will be a silver palace,
made entirely of metal, silver-plated.
The building will be in the most ornate
Gothic style, suggested by the exqui-
site lace-like architecture of the Milan
(Italy) cathedral.

When the Legislature of Nebraska
enacted a law, two years ago offering a
bounty for the destruction of the Rus-
sian thistle, it was with the notion that
the thistle was a dangerous and un-
mitigated nuisance. Now, however, it
has been demonstrated that the plant
is valuable both as fodder and fuel,
and the act is to be repealed. This
interesting little incident affords a
practical illustration of Emerson's
theory that "a weed is a plant whose
good uses have not been found out."

In Denmark when a man is found
drunk to find his own house he is
placed in a cab, taken to the police
station, examined by the doctor, de-
tained till sober, and then dispatched
to his home—in another cab, and the
bill for the doctor, the cab and the po-
lice attendance has to be paid by the
publican who served the bibulous delin-
quent with his last drink. In Turkey
the punishment for the first offense
is the bastinado; the second and third
offenses are also followed by chastise-
ment; but after the third offense the
offender becomes "privileged," and is
entitled to be carefully taken home by
a policeman.

Austria proposes to introduce radical
innovations into its university systems.
Students' fees are to go to the govern-
ment instead of individual professors,
while professors' salaries throughout
the empire are to be equalized. More-
over, well known professors are to be
distributed among the provincial uni-
versities instead of being retained at
centers like Vienna and Prague. In
order to check the flow of provincial
students to the great cities. The re-
sult will be the establishment of a
system of higher instruction, somewhat
resembling that in American colleges.
Objection is made to the scheme on the
ground that it gives the government
too much power over the higher educa-
tion.

Dr. Ogle, of the English Registrar-
General's Department, gives figures
that show that out of every 1,000,000
persons 225 females and 82 males are
alive at the age of 100. In general,
it has been proved that for every
male centenarian there are two fe-
males. And the dear men account for
this phenomenon in connection with
the weaker sex by asserting that the
propensity of women to talk and gossip
is conducive to the active circulation
of the blood, while the body remains
unfatigued and undamaged. Other
statisticians say that women leads in
general a more calm and unimpassioned
existence than man, and a life less
burdened with toil and trouble. Yet
some of these centenarian women are
from the poorer classes, where the
women are home makers, bread win-
ners and mothers of large families.

Chicago doctors have lately come to
the conclusion that the spread of dip-
theria and other contagious diseases in
cities is traceable to pet cats and dogs.
Careful investigation has proved that
a great part of the diptheria prevalent
in the city and nearly all of the scarlet
fever has been traced to cats. They are
not only subject to the disease, but
their head and striking him with her
forefoot. He pays little attention to
her, except to snap at her, and keeps
on after the kids. Several times I have
seen a mother antelope lead her little
ones into the midst of a bed of cactus,
where the wolf could not go without
getting his feet full of thorns. If the
bed is small the wolf will make fer-
ocious dashes up to his border, trying
to frighten the little ones so that they
will run out on the other side and he
can start after them again, but usually
the mother has no trouble in holding
them.—Forest and Stream.

Cheney and His Frost Fish.
State Fish Culturist A. N. Cheney
tries to read everything bearing upon
the subjects of fish and fish culture, but
his busy life renders this next to im-
possible, and his family aid him all
they can by marking in the exchanges
such articles as might be expected to
interest the great fish expert. He tells
this story of a recent experience: "If
an item is not marked with pencil the
papers may be ever so carefully ar-
ranged in consecutive order and con-
veniently placed, and yet I miss it.
Very recently I was told that there was
an article about frost fish in one of the
papers, and it had not been marked,
but I could easily find it in a certain
paper of such a date, as the caption
was, 'Frost Fish' in large letters. It
was something past midnight when I
got to the frost fish, and then I
searched the file of the particular pa-
per and searched it again, without avail.
The house was still and I finally
gave up the search and retired. The
next morning at breakfast I remarked
that I had searched for the frost fish,
but could not find it, and in the future
if articles were not marked I could not
undertake to look for them, and the
only time to mark an article was when
the paper was in hand. My wife said
she could find the item at once, as she
knew exactly where to look for it. This
she did, and handed me a paper con-
taining two sticks of matter headed
'Frost Fish.' It proved to be a mar-
riage notice of Arthur Fish and Mary
A. Frost, with a list of the persons
present at the ceremony."—New York
Mail and Express.

be found for them. Throughout the
institution the home feature is promi-
nent. The children are housed in
cottages, residing with a woman who
bears the close and intimate relation
of mother to them. They are carefully
guarded and the individuality of each
preserved. Books, music, flowers,
sports—everything is at command
while their school day is ended and
simple duties performed. Out of doors
in fair weather they have all manner of
games; while in stormy weather and
in the long winter evenings there are
the gymnasium, the library, the sitting-
room. The bath is a daily feature to
each inmate. They are encouraged in
neatness, in truthfulness, in regularity
of habits of play as well as work. As
the average home life of each child is
only about ten months, it has not been
practical to undertake any industrial
pursuits other than those afforded by
the floral, engineering, and electrical
departments, the care of house, gar-
dens, grounds and farm. In the ten
years since its institution the school
has cared for over 1,400 children. The
per-capita cost in 1886-7, with 44 chil-
dren to care for, was \$178.44. Each
year there has been a decrease until
in 1895-6, with 982 children under care,
the per-capita cost was but \$41.13.

A COYOTE PARTNERSHIP.

How Prairie Wolves Get an Antelope
For Breakfast.

The prong-horned antelope is the
swiftest animal on the plains, and yet
the coyotes catch a good many of them
just by running them down. This
sounds like a paradox, yet it is quite
true, and is explained by the cunning
of the wolves and the habits of the
antelope.

A single coyote who under took to
run down a single antelope would get
tired and hungry before he accomplish-
ed much, but when two or three coyotes
are together it is quite a different thing.
The coyotes do not all run after the
antelope together. They take turns,
and while one runs the others rest,
and so at last they tire the antelope
out.

If when it was started the antelope
ran straight away, it would of course
leave all the wolves behind, those that
were resting even more than the one
that was chasing it, but the antelope
does not run straight away. Instead it
runs in large circles, and this enables
the wolves to take turns when chasing
it.

When three or four prairie wolves
decide that they want antelope meat
for breakfast, one of them creeps as
close as possible to the one they have
selected, and then makes a rush for
it, running as fast as he possibly can
so as to push the antelope to its best
speed and to tire it out. Meantime his
companions spread out on either side
of the runner, and keep upon little hills
or knolls so as to get the chase in
sight. Then, from point to point,
and pretty soon, when the antelope
turns and begins to work back to-
wards one of them, this one tries to
get as nearly as possible in its path,
and as it flies by the wolf dashes out at
it and runs after it at the top of its
speed, while the one that has been
chasing the antelope stops running and
trots off to some nearby hill, where,
while the water drips off his lolling
tongue, he watches the race and gets
his breath again. After a little the
antelope passes near another coyote,
which in turn takes up the pursuit.
And so the chase is kept up until the
poor antelope is exhausted, when it is
overtaken and pulled down by one or
more of the hungry brutes. Of course
the coyotes do not catch every antelope
they start. Sometimes the game
runs such a course that it does not
pass near any of the waiting wolves,
and only the one that starts it has any
running to do. In such a case the
pursuit is abandoned. Sometimes the
antelope is so stout and strong that it
tires out all its pursuers.

It is a common thing for a coyote
to chase an old doe with her kids just
after the little ones had begun to run
about. At that time they are very
swift for short distances, but have not
the strength to stand a long chase.
In such a case a mother doe will offer
stay behind her young, and will try to
fight off the coyotes, butting him with
her head and striking him with her
forefoot. He pays little attention to
her, except to snap at her, and keeps
on after the kids. Several times I have
seen a mother antelope lead her little
ones into the midst of a bed of cactus,
where the wolf could not go without
getting his feet full of thorns. If the
bed is small the wolf will make fer-
ocious dashes up to his border, trying
to frighten the little ones so that they
will run out on the other side and he
can start after them again, but usually
the mother has no trouble in holding
them.—Forest and Stream.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Twenty-six little helpers.
A is for Annie who winds mamma's yarn,
B is for Bennie who hunts eggs in the
barn,
C is for Charlie who brings in the wood,
D is for Dora who ties baby's hood,
E is for Elmer who goes for the cows,
F is for Frank who stows away in the no-
w,
G is for Gertrude who takes baby's sock,
H is for Hattie who kisses him to walk,
I is for Icie who sets mamma's table,
J is for Jane who does all she is able,
K is for Katie who sweeps clean the floor,
L is for Lyman who closes the door,
M is for Minnie who dusts the big chair,
N is for Nellie who combs grandma's hair,
O is for Olive who knits up the brood,
P is for Porter who helps brother Ned,
Q is for Quintin who brushes the stove,
R is for Ralph who hauls sand from the
cove,
S is for Susan who washes and mends,
T is for Tommy who feeds the hens,
U is for Ursula who cuts out the cakes,
V is for Vangy who daffs them bakes,
W is for Willie who waters the plants,
X is for Xanthippe who helps her sick aunts,
Y is for York who loads papa's hay,
Z is for Zoe who works hard all day.

"Who's Got the Whistle" is a game
with no end of fun in it. Most of the
party—at least all who do not know the
game—should be excluded from the room
where the fun is going on. Blindfold one
of the girls or boys who haven't learned
the trick and place him in the center of a
circle, in which all the other players are
standing, just as if "about the slipper" were
to be played. While the blindfolding is
in progress let some person slip up quickly
and tie the whistle by a long string to
some part of the dress of the blindfolded
one. The game consists in getting hold
of the whistle and blowing it while the
blindfolded player tries to guess who his
it is. Of course he has the whistle in his
hand and he discovers the trick the fun
runs high. When he has found the whistle
another player can be called into the room
and blindfolded and the trick played
again.

SAVED HIS LITTLE COYOTES.

Out West, last spring, two young men
were ploughing, when they found two
young coyotes, a species of prairie dog.
They tried to take the coyotes home.
After a good deal of trouble with the
father and mother, who struggled to re-
cover the puppies, the men succeeded in
taking the father and mother away, and
then tied the puppies securely in a bag.
They watched the bag for a while, but,
as the father and mother did not attempt
to come nearer than the edge of the wood,
they thought they were thoroughly fright-
ened and would not try to get their
babies back. The men followed the
plough from end to end of the field, pass-
ing the little cubs and mother and father
tires. Suddenly there was a strange
sight when they turned down the field.
It was the mother coyote dragging the
bag across the field to the woods. She
reached the woods with the bag escap-
ing the men, and there ripped the bag
open and let her puppies out.

A BOTTLE THAT TRAVELED.

On September 28, 1895, a party of
tourists, coming back from a trip off the
Newfoundland coast, were talking about
the various streams and currents of the
ocean. They were still at sea, relates the
Great Record. So one of the num-
ber, Mr. McCoy, made up his mind to
put a message in a glass bottle, and throw
it overboard, to see where the current
would carry it.

He promised to let the others know if
anything more was heard of it, and, writ-
ing his name and address on a slip of
paper, put it inside a soda-water bottle.
Then, having corked the bottle tightly,
he threw it into the sea.

Thirteen months after, a man walking
along the coast of Sweden noticed a curi-
ous object bobbing up and down in the
sea.

With histick he soon brought it ashore,
and found that it was a glass bottle. It
was so covered with sea-weeds and tiny
barnacles that he had some difficulty,
at first, in making out what it was. Then
he caught sight of the paper inside.

Opening the bottle, he took from it the
note Mr. McCoy had written thirteen
months before.

He hastened to send it to the given ad-
dress, and Mr. McCoy soon received his
note and the soda-water bottle again, af-
ter their many months of travel.

The strange part of the story is, how-
ever, that the sea-weeds that were grow-
ing on the bottle were of a kind known
to grow only in the warm waters of the
tropics.

The bottle, in journeying from the
coast of Newfoundland to the coast of
Sweden, had, without doubt, been drift-
ing with some current that had carried it
into the southern seas.

There is a great current in the North
Atlantic ocean, the North Atlantic eddy.
The bottle must have drifted into this
eddy, which would have carried it
across the Atlantic to the coast of Spain,
then down by the northwest coast of
Africa, almost to the equator, thence back
again across the ocean to South America.
It must then have drifted south y north-
west across the ocean for a third time, when
it was carried into the North sea, and at
last landed in Sweden.

LITTLE DICK WHITTINGTON.

"Grandpa," said Harry, "the clock is
talking."

"Ticking, you mean," said grandpa.
"T-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t," said Harry, "the clock
says lots of things. It says, 'Harry,
Harry! Ho, ho, Harry! Christmas com-
ing! Ho, ho, Harry!' and it says, 'Play,
play Saturday! Go to church on Sabbath
day!' and it says lots of things. I've been
sitting here listening to it, and I wish I
could remember all it has said to me."

"If you listen long to the ticking of a
clock, or the beating of a drum, or to any
sort of machinery, any regular sound, in-
deed," said grandpa, "you will soon fancy
that it says something. If you are think-
ing of anything in particular, it will talk
about that I remember once, when I
was small, I had been a naughty boy,
and had to sit in the corner of the hall
for a long hour as punishment. There
was a tall clock in the corner, and as I
watched and listened to it it began to say,
'The boy stole jam! The boy stole pie!
Naughty boy! Naughty boy!' until I
thought I should jump out of my skin."
Harry was thinking how funny it was
that his grandpa should have been a small
boy, punished for "steeping." He who
was so very tall, and who could have all
the pie and jam he chose to call for.
Then that gentleman spoke again:
"Once upon a time the ice is talked to
some purpose to a certain boy. Did you
ever read about Little Whittington?"

"No," said Harry.
"It's a true one, they say, and it goes
like this: Once upon a time there lived in
Lancashire, England, a poor little orphan
boy named Dick Whittington, who, anxi-
ous to earn his living, went to London to
get a place of some kind, and was hired

by a merchant to work in his kitchen,
wash dishes, scour pans, and turn the
spit for the cook. In those days they
roasted meat and poultry by hanging it
before a great open fire upon a hook fast-
ened to the chimney place by a chain of
chord, and some one constantly turned it
to keep it from burning, while the gravy
dripped into the large pan set on the
hearth beneath it. Sometimes they tied
a little dog to the spit, and as he ran
around he turned the meat.

"It was hot work for the little country
lad, used to fresh air and green grass, to
sit in a dark London kitchen, turning
great joints of meat, while the cook rook
scolded him, and the other servants
laughed at him. So, though he was ap-
prenticed, as all young servants were in
those days, he made up his mind to run
away; and one morning, before any one
else was awake, he took his little bundle
on his shoulder and left his master's house,
as he thought, forever.

"It was Sunday morning, and in those
days there was a great thing of bells in
London on the Sabbath. Just as Dick
got outside of the city they all burst forth
together. Such a sweet sound, it seemed
to him, he had never heard, and he said
to himself that, as he could not go to
church, he would kneel down where he
was and say his prayers. So he did, and
when he had finished them he still knelt
to listen. And as he listened the bells
began to talk to him as the clock did to
you just now, and to me long ago, and
this was what they said:

"Turn again, Whittington,
And thou in time shalt be
Lord Mayor of London.
Turn again, turn again, Lord Mayor of
London."

"It was so plain to the boy that it was
as if he heard a voice, and at the moment
something rubbed against his folded
hands, and behold, it was a little white
kitten. It looked hungry, and he picked
it up and fed it with some bread he had,
and all the time the bells kept saying
'Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of
London.'"

"At last he said aloud 'Well, well,
church bells would not tell lies, and if I
am to be Lord Mayor of London I must
not leave London Town.'"

"And as he ceased their chiming the
bells sang in his ears, 'Sir Richard Whit-
tington, Lord Mayor of London.'"

"Very well," said Dick. "If so, I
shall make good use of my power, and all
poor people shall be glad I am Lord
Mayor." Then he went back to the kitchen
and did

TRUE FRIENDS OF SILVER

The Republicans Offer the Only Feasible Method of Its Use.

They Have Urged International Bimetallism for Many Years.

International Bimetallic Conferences Were Called by Them.

The Silver Shouters in Democratic and Populist Ranks Are Opposing International Action.

They Don't Want the Question Settled as It Might End Their Employment.

Who are the true friends of silver? Is it the men who own silver mines or are employed by silver mine-owners and those who by their advocacy of an impracticable system manage to keep their names before the public and themselves in fat offices, or is it the men and the party which gave to the country its great volume of silver money, which originated all efforts at international bimetallicism, called all the international conferences which have been called by the United States, appointed all delegates to international conferences, and declared in their national and State platforms time after time in favor of the only practical system of utilizing silver, international bimetallicism?

These are questions which the people of the United States can afford to consider, carefully, at the present moment, when the people have, by an overwhelming vote, declared against independent free coinage by the United States and in favor of international action, and in response to this a Republican Congress has passed an act authorizing the calling of such a conference and the appointment of delegates to it, and a Republican President, William McKinley, has said in his inaugural address that the question of international bimetallicism will have early and earnest attention. "It will be my constant endeavor," said he, "to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world."

It has been charged over and over again that the men who make the loudest clamor for the free coinage of silver upon the basis which the people of the United States have declared impracticable, do so and have done so for the purpose of retaining their hold upon public office and their control of a certain class of voters of their States or sections. It has been charged that many of these men were moved by mercenary motives of a more direct character in the ownership of silver mines, or by being directly in the employ of silver mine owners. Whether this is true or not, every man who studies the attitude of the alleged friends of silver in both houses of Congress during the recent discussions upon the international bimetallic conference bill, must be convinced that they are not the true friends of silver, and that it is difficult to explain their attitude by other than selfish motives. Add to this the further fact that the Republican party is the one political organization which has from the first urged and taken practical steps in favor of the system which the people of the United States have just declared the only feasible one with reference to silver—international bimetallicism—and there can no longer remain a doubt in the mind of the honest student of this subject. As to the party and the men who are the true friends of that system which the people have overwhelmingly declared the only practicable one for the restoration of silver—international bimetallicism—the discussions in the Fifty-fourth Congress will show conclusively.

When Senator Chandler (Republican), on January 27, 1890, asked unanimous consent to take up in the Senate the bill authorizing the appointment of delegates to an international conference on bimetallicism, and the calling of this conference if necessary, Senator Pettigrew (Silver-Republican), refused unanimous consent, saying: "I cannot yield, Mr. President; I wish to dispose of the appropriation and I think we can better do it now."

On January 27th Senator Chandler again attempted to call up the bill, and Senator Daniels (Silver-Republican), objected, saying: "I hope the Senator will not interrupt me at this moment," and insisted upon retaining the floor and discussing the Nicaragua Canal Bill, thus again preventing the discussion of the bimetallic conference bill.

On January 28th, when Senator Chandler succeeded in getting the bill before the Senate, Senator Stewart (Silver-Populist), although protesting that he had no disposition to embarrass and hinder the passage of the bill, proceeded to embarrass and hinder it as far as possible by saying, first, that it placed the United States in a humiliating position; second, that there are "grave objections" to international money, which ought to make us hesitate before we enter into any compact with the world; third, that the establishment of such money would "cause great inconvenience to those involved in the complication," and ended by declaring his opposition to international money and denouncing the proposition as "a fake, an old fake."

On January 29th, when the bill was again called up, Senator Vilas (Gold-Democrat), spoke against it, saying: "I desire simply to express my opposition to this bill," and proceeded to do so to the extent of remarks covering several pages of the Congressional Record.

On January 29th, during the discussion of the bill, Senator Pettigrew (Silver-Republican), said: "I wish to record my protest against the passage of this bill," and proceeded to detail his reasons for opposition at considerable length.

On January 29th, during the discussion of the bill, Senator Allen (Silver-Populist), presented a long argument to show that the effort would be unsuccessful, and said of the bill: "It is a useless thing. It is a work of supererogation."

On January 29th, during the discussion of the bill, Senator Cannon (Silver-Republican), after speaking of the movement as having the "air of grotesqueness," said: "If we must favor further at the feet of those who control the finances of the world, let us at least preserve our self-respect and do it when we are their hosts."

On January 29th, during the discussion upon the bill, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Silver Democratic National Committee, put himself on record as to his real sentiments by saying: "This scheme is not ours; we have not originated it; we do not believe it is the proper scheme for the solution of these difficulties."

On January 29th, when the vote was taken in the Senate on the bill, those who voted against it were: Allen (Silver-Populist), Pettigrew (Silver-Republican), Roach (Silver-Democrat), Vilas (Gold-Democrat). Not a Republican voted against the bill.

On February 26th, when the bill came up in the House, Mr. McKee (Silver-Democrat), and Mr. Dockery (Silver-Democrat), obstructed its consideration by demanding a second.

On February 26th, during the discussion in the House, Congressman Hartman (Silver-Republican), said: "We desire to register our unqualified detestation at the idea embodied in the declaration that we must have the consent of the leading commercial nations of the earth before we can legislate for ourselves."

On February 26th, when the bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. Cooper, of Texas (Silver-Democrat), threw cold water on the proposition in the opening sentence of his speech by saying: "I believe this measure to be a will-o'-the-wisp."

Contrast this attitude of the professed friends of silver in the Democratic, Populist and "Silver Republican" parties, with the ringing utterances of two men, Senator Allison and Representative Dingley. Here are some extracts from the remarks of Senator Allison, the leader of the Republican party in the Senate, and a member of the last international bimetallic conference. Contrast them with the words and attitude of the professed friends of silver quoted above. On January 29th, when the bill was under discussion, Senator Allison said: "Those who believe in an international agreement on this subject are not abdicating the power and independence of our nation, but are making an honest endeavor to bring those two metals, now widely separated in international value, nearer and nearer, and they believe that can be done by their international use. * * * This proposition is not new. It has been an established policy of the United States since 1878, by repeated acts of Congress, and by repeated statements in platforms, and never departed from in a single instance by either of the great parties until at Chicago in 1896. * * * Opponents of the bill jeer at the idea that there is a possibility of securing concurrent action of a number of commercial nations of the world with this country. * * * There has never been a conference, which has not made progress as respects the concurrent use of both gold and silver, and I venture the assertion that outside of the controlling portion of Great Britain and perhaps, also, the Scandinavian States, there is not a country in Europe that is not in favor of the effort which is proposed here, and which will not support it and advocate it, excepting only Germany, which stands upon a pivot, as to its parliamentary situation, and as to the governing forces surrounding the Emperor. I do not advocate this policy because it is found in the platform adopted in St. Louis. I advocate it because I believe it is in the interests of concurrent circulation of those two metals in the world, and because it promotes the commercial interests of the people by minimizing the difference in the power of exchange between great controlling trade countries. One of the other of these two metals, so long as these conditions prevail, will be the paramount metal. Which of them is to be paramount until we have the concurrent action of nations? It is that which is the standard in the nations having the chief trade of the world. Who are these nations? Are they China, Japan or the South American States, some of them having a gold standard and some of them having a silver standard, and all of them having a depreciated paper standard but one? Here lies Europe, with its silver and its gold, having the gold standard, with a trade twice times as great as all the trade of all the silver countries combined. Therefore, unless we can minimize the difference in the value of these two metals in the exchange of the world, this divergence will go on and the people who have the silver money are those who will be most distressed in the exchanges which are necessary to be made."

On February 26th, during the discussion in the House, Representative Dingley said: "The Republican party at St. Louis declared against the free coinage of silver by the independent action of the country, because they believed, as I believe, and as every scientific bimetallicist in the world outside of politics believes, that such independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, is nothing in the world but silver monometallism. But the party said at the same time that they would

promote, as far as in their power, an international agreement for the free coinage of silver under circumstances which should make every dollar in silver as good as every dollar in gold; and they asked us our only today for the passage of this bill to endeavor to respond to. (Applause.)

"Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the passage of this bill because I believe that its defeat under the circumstances under which it is presented, and in view of the pledge which we made at the St. Louis convention, would result in a tremendous injury to the sound money cause. (Applause.) It must be understood that there are in this country thousands, yes, millions, of voters, who, while opposed to the free coinage of silver by this country alone, because they believe it would give us simply silver monometallism, as I believe it would, are yet in favor of an honest effort to secure an international agreement upon this point, because they believe that if that can be secured, through the co-operation of the commercial nations of the world, it will give us a currency, every dollar of which shall be as good as gold, and that we shall have a gold standard or its equivalent. That is what they believe."

"Now, in view of the fact that there are millions of people who believe that this can be accomplished, I hold, without entering upon discussion as to the probabilities of success, that it would be a fatal mistake, practically, for this side of the House, under those conditions, not to meet the wishes of those men, and give a thorough trial to this endeavor to obtain an international agreement. If it fails, then we shall have done our full duty in the premises, and no harm will have happened. If it succeeds, then we shall have secured throughout the commercial world a universal and common standard of value that will promote international trade. (Applause.) I believe, therefore, under these circumstances, without entering upon discussion, that it is the duty of every Republican, in view of the pledge that we have made, in view of the fact that we should damage the cause of sound money by refusing to meet our pledge, to vote for this proposition."

"One word further. When the suggestion is made that gentlemen in favor of silver vote 16 to 1 in voting for this bill, I want you to read between the lines of their speeches and you can understand very distinctly that nothing would please them so much as to see this bill defeated to-day, and if their votes would do it, they would so cast them."

Republicans Favorable to Silver.
Let us take up the history of the national financial legislation year by year, and show what Republicanism has done for bimetallicism at home and abroad.

The act of Feb. 12, 1873, contains a provision for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars weighing 420 Troy grains, nine-tenths fine, and made them legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. This was done upon the petition of the Republican Legislature and Representatives of California, and was passed by the Republican Senator from that State. The act further provided for the use of silver as subsidiary coin, so that, with the exception of the nickel 5-cent piece and the bronze cent, the white metal was able to become the entire small change of the American people after the resumption of specie payment. It did not provide for the coinage of the old dollar of 412½ grains, nine-tenths fine, because that amount of silver was worth more than that for years had been worth more than 100 cents in gold, and was no longer brought to the mint for coinage by owners of bullion, being more valuable in the market than as coin. The Government stamp, indeed, in that case, would have set it forth to the world as worth less than the silver used to form it, but that act of 1873 was careful not to demote the silver dollars already coined, containing in its sixty-seventh and last section an express provision "That this shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, former acts, but every such right is hereby saved." And among these, of course, the right of the silver dollar to pass as legal tender was chief.

Forty-third Congress, Republican in both houses, passed the act providing for the resumption of specie payment. President Grant signed this bill on Jan. 14, 1875, and under its provisions the use of silver as a money metal, passing current among the people, was made possible, after many years of depreciation. If the Republican party had done nothing more than this in the legislative field it would deserve well of the republic. By making the obligations of the United States payable in specie on the first day of January, 1875, it laid the way for the highest possible use of silver throughout the land and attained that standard whereby every dollar in circulation became equally and all as good as gold. For this it deserves the support of every honest believer in bimetallicism. And in its struggle to preserve its high standard it must have his support, or we shall sink to the level of Mexico, or Japan.

The Monetary Commission.
On the 15th day of August, 1876, President Grant gave his approval to the joint resolutions already passed by the Republican Senate, whereby a commission was established having for its object among others an inquiry.
First—Into the change which has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver; the causes thereof, whether permanent or otherwise; the effects thereof upon trade, commerce and finance; and the productive interests of the country; and upon the standard of value in this and other countries.
Second—Into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country; and if restored, what the legal ratio between the two coins, silver and gold, should be.

At the head of this body, showing the same regard for the interests of silver which has always characterized Republican legislation, was placed Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. His colleagues from the Senate were George S. Boutwell, a distinguished Republican, and Lewis V. Boggs, a Democrat. Richard P. Bland and Randall L. Gibson, Democrats, and George Willard, Republican, represented the House and William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, a Democrat, and Prof. Francis Bowen, of Harvard College, a Republican, were added to the commission as experts. The Secretary was George M. Weston, of Maine, a Republican.

The minority report of three members of the commission, headed by Senator Jones, declares in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1—the standard of the Latin Union; while the majority report regards the fall in price of the white metal as temporary and directly due to its recent demonetization by five nations.

Neither Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Bland, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Bowen, nor Mr. Gibson in separate minority reports, concurred in the recommendation of a new ratio of 15½ to 1 for silver. Nor did any of the recommendations of the commission find favor in the sight of the National Legislature. But the report undoubtedly led to further inquiry in connection with other nations, which has come to be known in American history as the International Monetary Conference of 1878.

For International Bimetallicism.
By the act of Feb. 28, 1878, President Hayes extended an invitation to the nations of the world to meet and discuss the establishment of relations looking toward international bimetallicism, and in August of that year representatives from the leading nations of Europe met the distinguished delegates of the United States at Paris under the auspices of the French Minister of Finance, Ex-Gov. Rouvier. Ex-Dean, of New York, was the chairman, Gen. Francis A. Walker and W. S. Groesbeck his associates, and S. Dana Horton, a well known authority on bimetallicism, the secretary of the delegation; all except Mr. Groesbeck were Republicans. As Mr. Horton was courteously given the same rights on the floor of the conference as the others the Republicans preponderated. This is the more significant when taken in connection with the reply of the Americans to a majority of the European delegates. This reads:

"The representatives of the United States fully concur that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold, and they desire that ere long there shall be adequate co-operation to produce the result."

"In regard to the third and last proposition they admit that 'some of the States which have the double standard,' or, as they prefer to say, use both metals, 'find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement for the free coinage of silver.' They, as representatives of the United States have come here expressly to enter into such an agreement. The difficulty is not with them, and whatever it may be, they trust that it may soon be removed."

These declarations of approbation made by Great Britain, France, Spain, The Netherlands and other great commercial countries, and the concomitant sentiment animating the conference, gave the greater hope to all who hold with the Republican party that bimetallicism by international agreement affords the only practicable solution compatible with American common sense and American honor of the difficulties under which silver is laboring.

Change of Sentiment Abroad.
The Brussels conference adjourned to meet May 30, 1893. Just two months before that date a motion made in the British Parliament to call the conference powers together was lost by a vote of 148 yeas to 229 nays. On that occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself thus regarding the conference:

"If, in the future, it is to do any good, it must discuss proposals made by responsible Governments. If the United States shall call it together again her Majesty's Government will probably be ready to discuss the question and would consider, in a courteous and friendly manner, any proposals that might be laid before it."

But on the 17th day of March, 1896, the British House of Commons without a dissenting voice, "urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary power of exchange between gold and silver." In other words, in a little more than three years Parliament had changed its sentiments completely in regard to a bimetallic standard and had evidenced it by turning a vote of 81 against to an absolute unanimity for such a measure as the Republican party favors.

Thus the way now seems to be more clearly open than ever before for the Republican party to carry out its desires for international action in favor of true bimetallicism.

That the time is now more auspicious for favorable international action than ever before was testified by Congressman McCree, of Kentucky, who was a member of the last international monetary conference, a Democrat and a supporter of Bryan in the late campaign, though not agreeing with the extreme views expressed in the platform in behalf of independent action on the part of the United States.

In discussing the bill for an international bimetallic conference in the House, on Feb. 26, he said: "Four international bimetallic conferences have been held in the last thirty years. The first was held at the invitation of France and met at Paris June 17, 1867; the second met at the invitation of the United States at Paris Aug. 16, 1878; the third was called by France and the United States and held in Paris in 1881; the fourth and last was held at Brussels in 1892. There were but nine nations represented in the conference of 1878; thirteen represented in the conference of 1881; but at the last conference, held in Brussels in 1892, twenty nations were represented and all of the delegates were in their seats the first day the conference assembled. While the monetary conference has been held were not successful on the main question, they made substantial progress in the cause of bimetallicism and helped to educate the people to open the way for that international agreement which I hope will come after a while. I believe the prospect for international bimetallicism is better now than ever before."

Growth of Silver Circulation.
The following table issued by the director of the United States mint gives the per capita circulation of gold, silver and paper in several countries in 1873, when silver was alleged to have been "struck down" in the United States:

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	\$3.24	\$0.15	\$17.97	\$21.36
France	12.47	13.85	10.67	36.99
Great Britain	5.03	2.99	1.88	9.90
Germany	3.91	7.47	2.21	13.59
Russia	1.81	23	7.52	9.56
Italy	75	86	3.27	4.88
Belgium	4.81	2.88	6.75	14.44
Netherlands	3.08	9.56	3.92	16.56
Austria-Hungary	1.11	7.49	9.40	17.99
Australia	19.23	3.15	20.38	42.76
Denmark	2.28	4.16	3.61	10.05
Sweden	4.16	98	3.30	104.46
Norway	4.22	80	1.28	85.50

Thus it will be seen, when the dollar of our daddies was so "plethoric," we had an average of 15 cents apiece! But twenty-four years after "our standard money was cut in two"—after the suffering of so long a period—under the blighting effects of the gold standard—we find that our per capita of silver has risen from 15 cents to \$8.75—Exchange.

McKinley Is a Man of the People.
With each succeeding day we have fresh evidences of Mr. McKinley's determination to resort to the practice of such Presidents as Grant, Arthur and Harrison, and to step aside from the new departure inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland. With each succeeding day we are strengthened in the belief that Mr. McKinley finds the customs of the Presidents, from the beginning down to 1885, good enough for him.

We have already expressed our gratification at finding that Mr. McKinley has confidence enough in his fellow-citizens to leave the White House guards behind and walk about the public streets like any other human being. We now find that he is capable of going in person to a hospital to visit one of his close friends unhappily suffering there as the victim of an accident. Mr. McKinley, in fact, appears to be as kind-hearted as he is most capable, not at all disposed to segregate himself from the human race, or to repudiate the simple flos of friendship and affection. The illustrations position in which he has been elevated does not change his disposition or fill him with conceit.—Washington Post.

Why Importations Have Decreased.
The investigations of the Ways and Means Committee show that the reason for the decreased value of importations under the Wilson bill and the apparent large excess in the value of exports is not altogether that we are exporting more and importing less, in proportion, than formerly, but that our exports are valued as heretofore at the full price, and the ad valorem rates of the Wilson bill encourage the undervaluation of imports, as ad valorem rates have always done. This effect has been especially noticeable in the chemical schedule, in which the substitution, in the Wilson-Gorman bill, of ad valorem for specific rates was more general and sweeping than in any other schedule. The decline in the invoiced value of imports is too great to be accounted for by ordinary fluctuations of prices or even by hard times.

Don't Complain About Penions.
The wealth of France is estimated at \$42,000,000,000, that of Germany at \$32,000,000,000 and that of the United States at \$62,000,000,000. The population of France is 37,000,000, that of Germany 50,000,000 and that of the United States 68,000,000. The Government expenditures of France are \$17 per capita, those of the German Empire over \$6 and those of the United States, pensions included, only \$5.50, although the public debt of the German Empire is only about \$300,000,000, while that of the United States is in the neighborhood of \$1,700,000,000. The French people pay \$3.50 per capita for the support of their standing army, and the German people \$2.50; it costs the United States \$2 per capita for pensions, and the number of pensioners is nearly equal to the combined active forces of France and Germany.

Four Tariff Schedules.
They Are Very Satisfactory to the Farmers of the Country.
If we may judge by the four schedules already completed, it is safe to predict that the new tariff law will be an adequate response to public sentiment as registered at the polls on Nov. '3. While the rates of duty are still subject to change before the committee reports the bill in the Fifty-fifth Congress, the purpose of the tariff makers to provide a distinctly protective measure is very clearly indicated.

This purpose is more apparent in the agricultural schedule than in any other. This schedule is regarded by many as the most important feature of the tariff act, affecting, as it does, the greatest of all industries in this country. It is safe to say that the interests of husbandry will be guarded, not only in the imposition of the McKinley duties on agricultural products but in the enlarged foreign markets for our domestic products that will be secured through the reciprocity feature of the law. Having suffered the most heavily from the Wilson tariff law, the farmer will receive more benefit from the tariff legislation of 1897 than any other producer.

Pops vs. Popocrats.
The Populist monetary theory is expressed in the address delivered yesterday by the retiring president of the Reform Press Association, is wild in the extreme, but there is consistency in its wildness. In this it differs from the Popocratic theory of Bryan et al.
The Populists hold that money is entirely a creature of legislation; that the stamp of the Government will make a good dollar out of a strip of paper worth but a small fraction of a cent. Therefore they can see no need of wasting time over the respective merits of gold and silver as money material. Let the Government, they say, take a few dollars' worth of paper and print a sufficient number of millions of dollars to make the per capita to \$50 or such a matter, and thus conquer the demon of hard times. If they accept the Populist premises, as to the potency of the Government fiat, the Populist conclusion that the money metal or "redemption money" is of no consequence, is inevitable.

How different is the logic of the Popocrats! They claim that the fiat can make a hundred-cent dollar out of 40 cents worth of silver bullion, and then they shrink from the consequences of their own proposition and demand the redemption of paper issues in coin.—Memphis Scimitar (Dem.).

Bryan Becoming a Plutocrat.
Mr. Bryan is likely to become a bloated plutocrat. He is making money, as is said, "hand over fist." When he was nominated he was receiving \$200 a week for writing more or less able editorials for an Omaha newspaper. Everything was so dark and forbidding that he was desirous of getting a position as advance agent for a traveling theatrical troupe, which might have paid him \$50 per week. Now he is beginning to roll in wealth. His book is bringing him an income of more than \$100 a day and his publisher would be glad to buy his interest in the work for \$50,000. Meanwhile, he picks up stray lecture dates at \$500 a night. From a financial point of view the world is going very well with him. Money comes rolling in in a constant stream. He will affect to be one of the masses, but evinces no purpose to divide with the "struggling masses" over whom he weeps when he went about campaigning in '96.—Ohio State Journal.

Don't Fight the Capital that You Need at Home.
President Ripley, of the Santa Fe Railroad, in a recent memorial to the Kansas Legislature, said:
"Meantime, do not advertise to the world that invested capital is unsafe in Kansas, or that resort to the courts is necessary to protect the rights of citizens against unreasonable denunciations or honest but mistaken agitators who inebriate wrongs that have no existence, and believe that the interests of the State can be advanced by driving away capital or confiscating the property of others." He further shows that in ten years—from Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1897—the market value of the stocks of the four chief railway systems of Kansas (the Union-Pacfic, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Atchison) suffered a loss of over \$200,000,000, and as to the larger part of them there has been no income whatever for many years.

Farmers Are the Wealth Producers.
It is a matter of interest to know what our leading crops are worth. The estimates of the Department of Agriculture give the following values of eight of the principal agricultural products of the United States in 1896: Corn, at 21.5 cents per bushel, \$490,000,000; hay, at \$6.55 per ton, \$388,146,000; wheat, at 72.6 cents, \$310,093,000; oats, at 18.7 cents, \$132,485,000; potatoes, at 28.6 cents, \$72,182,000; barley, at 82.3 cents, \$22,491,000; rice, at 40.6 cents, \$9,951,000; and tobacco, at 6 cents per pound, \$24,258,000, making a total of \$1,451,136,000. In other words, the farmers of this country raised in one year these eight articles to a value about \$230,000,000 greater than our total interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing national debt at the end of 1896.

Industries Are Improving.
Dun's Review, a very high authority, and an absolutely fair one, in a recent article on the condition of the industries of the country says:
"There is a very general increase in the working force, more establishments having started in the iron and steel manufacture, in the boot and shoe and the woolen manufacture, in the coke works, and in many minor branches, while the curtailment in cotton manufacture is well observed, but is in part balanced by the starting of some mills not affected by the agreement. A strike of tanners of Chicago is the only labor difficulty of much importance."

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING ABOUT IT.

It Contains Not a False Note and Is Commended Alike by Republicans and Democrats—Kyon the British Show Mild Approval.

The inaugural address of President McKinley is a document, the spirit of which must command it to every lover of his country, no matter what he may think of the policy therein outlined. There is nothing boastful or exultant about it; instead, there is modesty and hope, coupled with a gratifying determination on party policies that are well defined. Resolutions are not always a safe index of performance; neither can an inaugural address be accepted as a guarantee of good deeds. But to begin right is something. —*Quincy (Ohio) Dispatch.*

A Business Administration.

President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination, his first communication as President, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesome and welcome freedom from rhetorical pretense, and the strong air of common sense that pervades it. What he has to say the President says briefly and pointedly, and without waste of words in introductory phraseology. —*New York Advertiser.*

Not a False Note.

President McKinley has given the public an inaugural without a false note or an ambiguous sentence. It is clear, straightforward, systematic and forcible. There is nothing merely perfunctory about it. He recognizes the difficulties that have been heaped upon the long depression, and frankly says that recovery will require time, even with wise legislation. He first of all discusses the financial situation, because that is uppermost in public consciousness. And he favors the creation of an expert commission to consider the revision of the coinage, currency and banking laws.

The President will always hold himself ready to co-operate with other great commercial powers for international bimetallism, but until such co-operation can be secured, the silver coinage and that may be coined here must be kept constantly at par with gold. To this all our resources are pledged, and the pledge must be kept. —*Philadelphia North American.*

A Business-Like Document.
President McKinley's message is a straightforward, business-like document, in which its author has clearly expressed what he had to say, and has evidently taken more pains to convince the reader that he means what he says than to indulge in hyperbole and other redundancy of phrase. —*Portland Express.*

An Honest, Sincere Man.
The address must, we believe, impress every reader as being that of an earnest, honest, sincere man, determined to do his full duty. It is also the address of a man nearly all of whose economic creed can be expressed in one word—"protection." But possibly the needs of the treasury and the caution of congressional leaders of his party less fully absorbed in that theory and policy may make the new tariff law more conservative than if the new President's wishes had full sway. Except for the excess of zeal displayed in this connection, Mr. McKinley's program we regard as conservative and wise—likely to promote the progress of a retreating confidence in the future of business if faithfully carried out. —*Jacksonville Times-Union, Democrat.*

He Should Not Be Embarrassed.
The President of the United States cannot make good times nor bad times. He has no power to enforce the carrying out of his recommendations. But the whole tone of the first presidential utterance bespeaks a sincere solicitude for the good of the country. There ought to be no inconsiderate or vicious opposition to the policies which the Republican administration shall seek to carry into effect. Having the responsibility of governing the country, it should have a fair opportunity to govern unhindered by factions dissent on the part of the minority. —*Philadelphia Record, Democrat.*

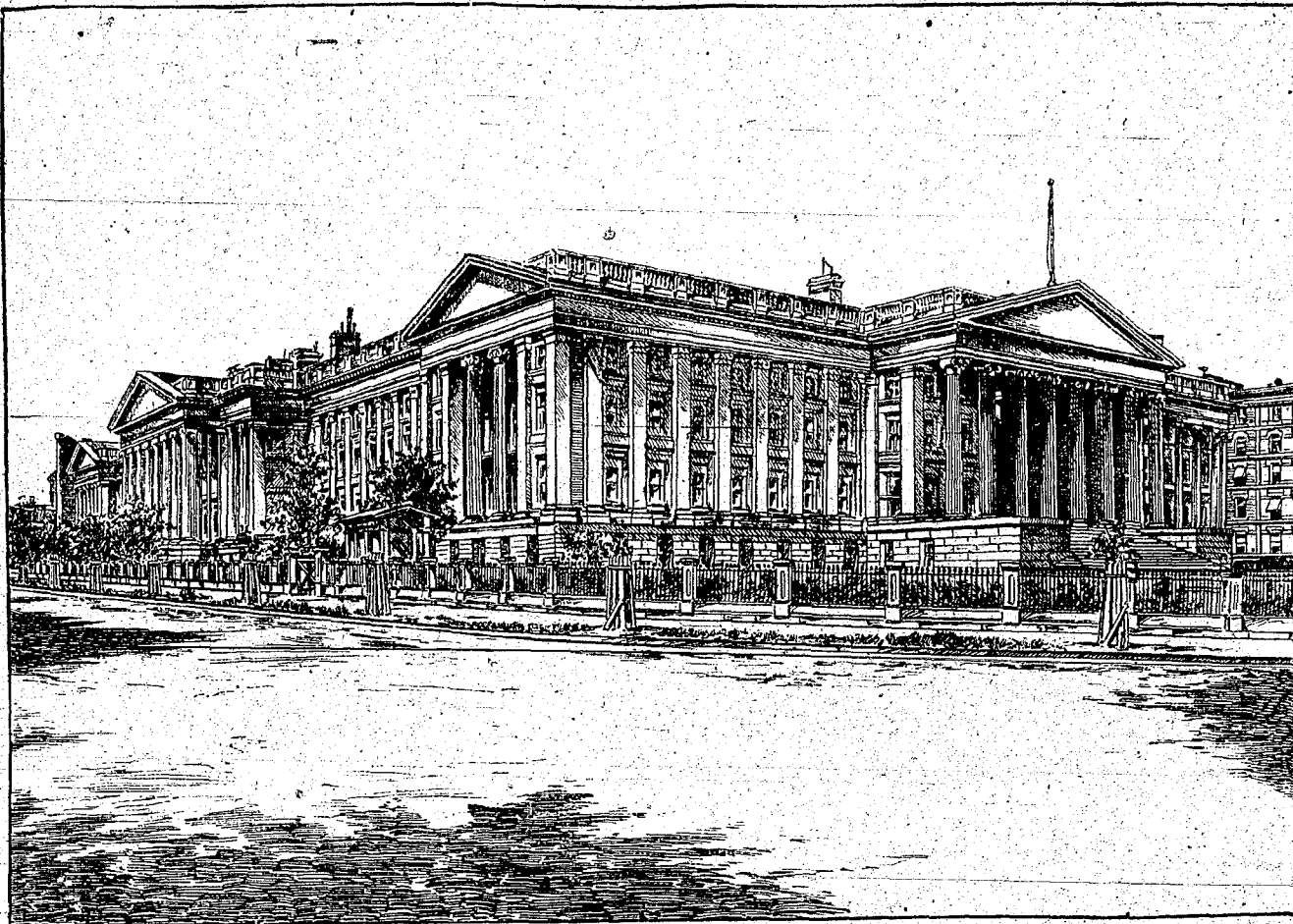
Even the British Mildly Approve.
It is a pleasure to read the approving comments of the British press and British bankers on the inaugural message of President McKinley, even if they are sandwiched in with disapproval of certain sections, which, no doubt, the President very well knew would not approve. They were written for the American people, not for the English, and with the endorsement of the American people, it makes little difference to this country whether our cousins across the water agree with them or not. —*Baltimore American.*

Breathes Sturdy Patriotism.
President McKinley's inaugural address is worthy of the man. Every sentence breathes of robust Americanism, sturdy patriotism and unflinching determination to do the right thing no matter what may happen. There is no talk of war, no hint of revolution, indeed, no nonsense in it anywhere.

Briefly epitomized, President McKinley favors a monetary commission composed of both parties that shall give a careful and dispassionate examination of the currency system. His idea, as he says himself, is that while "our money is all good now, its value must not further be threatened." Its basis must be enduring.

President McKinley stands resolutely by that portion of the platform which declares in favor of international bimetallism. He yields not one inch in declaring that it shall be his endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. And again in this he will have the support of the people. —*New York Commercial-Advertiser.*

Fulfills the Highest Expectations.
The inaugural address of President McKinley fulfills the high expectations which had been formed of the principles and purposes which would control his administration. He sounded the keynote of



THE TREASURY BUILDING.

"Put the building right here," said President Jackson, thrusting his cane into the ground, a hundred yards east of the White House, when, in 1833, a location for the Treasury Building was to be determined.

The Federal government was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington in the year 1800. It took six days then to make the trip from Philadelphia to Washington, which is now accomplished in three hours. The Treasury was located in a plain three-story building which had been erected for the purpose, facing on 15th street. In 1804 the business had so grown that a new building was necessary, and one was erected at the enormous cost of \$12,000, and was located to the country as especially meeting the requirements by reason of the fact that it was "fire proof." In August, 1814, however, the British proved that there was a little mistake about this, for they burned the Treasury building, as

they did the Capitol and White House, when they entered Washington August 14th of that year. The Treasury was then transferred to a group of buildings in the western part of the city, which were known as the "seven buildings." As soon as practicable another building was erected, which was in 1833 destroyed by fire, and a large amount of valuable public documents lost. This was followed by considerable controversy among the people, who thought they ought to have a say in the location of the new Treasury building, and it was to end this factional quarrel that President Andrew Jackson pointed his cane in the earth just east of the White House, and issued the order quoted above: "Put the building right here." At least this is a local tradition, and nobody seems disposed to dispute its accuracy.

The corner stone of the present building was laid in 1837 by Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury. The original building was of freestone from Virginia, but it has received additions and extensions on either end, and the west side composed of granite. The long colonnade on the 15th street front shows the plan of the original building, while the northern and southern end and western front are the extensions constructed of polished granite brought from Maine. The building embodies the most perfect Grecian architecture, the most perfect Grecian architecture being a marked feature to those familiar with its appearance, while the portions on the southern, western and northern fronts are surmounted by pillars of the Ionic order. The additions to the original building were begun several years before the late war, the south wing being completed in 1860, the west wing in 1864 and the north front in 1867, the cost of the entire building being nearly ten million dollars. The length of the building is 412 feet, the width 264 feet, so that one must travel about a quarter

of a mile in walking around it, the long corridors within its walls measure miles in length, and the number of people who are daily employed in its various departments is over three thousand, while in other buildings which have been leased for such portions of the work as cannot be accommodated within the Treasury building are an additional thousand or more. The employees of this department of the government make a sufficient number to stock a respectable-sized city. From 10 a. m. until 2 p. m. its doors are open to the public, who freely visit all parts of it except the vaults where the bonds and the gold and silver are kept. To these visitors may obtain admittance by special order from the Treasurer, and they are visited by many thousands of people annually. Next to the Capitol and White House the Treasury building is the object of attention from all visitors, and the interest in it warrants the presentation of the accompanying illustration.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT.
This Will Give Prosperity Without Reference to Other Theories.
The impossibility of ever establishing any commercial and industrial conditions which will make everybody rich and prosperous has induced many thinkers to adopt socialistic notions in which they dream of a paternal Government which will take from the rich to give to the poor and keep up a constant and systematic distribution of benefits to the entire population, an utterly impracticable scheme.

To come back to a reasonable and practical definition of prosperity, it means that condition of affairs in which the entire able-bodied population is engaged in productive labor at fair wages. When this shall be realized, there will be a general activity in business, with money liberally invested in the development of the natural resources of the country, including the building of railroads, particularly in the Southern States. Of course, there will be many persons who are dissatisfied; but that will be the only general prosperity that will be possible in this world. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

Bryan's Money Theory Won't Hold.
The whole structure of Bryan's recent talks is built upon the theory that when money is scarce times are bad. The best times the United States has ever had was when money was scarce than it is now, and the hardest times the nation has known for thirty years was when the circulating medium was at its highest point of issue. If Mr. Bryan had said that times were good when money was plentifully in circulation, and bad when money was hoarded away, his axiom would have been all right, but to hold that the mere act of inflating the currency will drive hard times away is to fly in the face of history.

"What the country needs," says Mr. Bryan, "is money enough to transact its business." What the country really needs is business enough to call its existing money into service. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury there are now lying in the banks of the country between five and six billions of dollars. Paradoxical as it may seem, this is nearly five times as much money as there is in existence, and yet every dollar of it is available for the transaction of business. Business makes its own money and is not dependent upon the amount of currency set afloat by the Government so long as there is enough to form a reasonable basis. With less money than at present the United States transacted billion after billion more business in 1892 than in 1896. As well might Mr. Bryan say that it is impossible to measure the wheat crop of the United States because there are not enough half-bushel measures to hold it all. —*Kansas City Journal.*

No Room for "Silver Republicans."
There is no room in the United States for a "Republican silver party." The little clique of free coinage Senators and Representatives who have issued a "call" for the creation of such an organization will find their efforts fruitless outside of the mining camps and the strongholds of prairie Populism. The regularly chosen and accredited Republican national convention, held in St. Louis last June, emphatically demanded the maintenance of the existing gold standard and pledged the whole power of Republicanism to the work of upholding the honesty of every American dollar. This action was earnestly endorsed by an overwhelming majority of Republican voters at the time when it took place. The Republican party ratified it with absolute explicitness at the polls on Nov. 3. The Republican posi-

tion on the currency is fixed and final. It is as definite and distinct as the party's creed in regard to the rights of secession or the policy of protection to American industries. Republicanism stands for sound, honest dollars, worth 100 cents in gold, as firmly as it stands for the enforcement of Federal authority and for the supremacy of the nation.

Senators, Teller, Paigelow, Cannon and their associates have no right to the Republican name so long as they persist in their present policy. —*Exchange.*

THE LOSS IN FOUR YEARS.
The Figures Are Simply Appalling.
It is impossible to compute the exact losses inflicted on manufacturers and wage earners under the Democratic free trade policy. Excellent authorities place the average yearly loss in wages, as compared with the amounts paid during the presidency of Harrison at not less than \$250,000,000. This would make a total loss in four years of \$1,000,000,000 to the wage earner. The shrinkage in the value of real estate, railroads and productive properties of all sorts is likewise impossible to measure accurately. The most competent statisticians, however, estimate the cost to the nation in the fall of wages and depreciation of values since March 4, 1893, at from three to four thousand millions of dollars. In other words, the Democratic's stubborn attempt to reverse the fixed protective policy of the United States and substitute for it the policy of free trade, has cost the American people a sum about equal to the expense of putting down the rebellion.

The Fifty-fifth Congress will legislate for American producers and not for foreigners. The soundness of the currency will be unsalvageable under a Republican administration pledged to preserve the gold standard. The prospect is luminous with encouragement. —*New York Commercial-Advertiser.*

Mr. Bryan's Diamonds.
Mr. William J. Bryan appeared before an audience which about filled two-thirds of Carnegie Hall in New York last night. This friend of the "tollings masses" and "armies of plotters" appeared in better form than when he was campaigning. His girth is greater, his cheek filled out, and he had two diamonds in the expansive front of his shirt. When he was campaigning he only had one—but as he is now rolling in riches, and is not dividing to any extent with the "tollings masses"—he can afford to deck the bosom of his shirt with rare and radiant gems which dazzle the eyes of the honest citizens with long whiskers who reside on the banks of the ragging Platte.

The wearing of diamonds and emuciation of the peculiar principles Mr. Bryan affects, do not go well together. —*Albany Journal.*

Secretary Sherman is an American.
There was no dodging and no trimming in Senator Sherman's speech at the dinner given him at Washington last night by the Ohio congressional delegation. He faced the Cuban situation more squarely than his immediate predecessor has ever done, and he announced his policy in terms that will permit of no shuffling in the future.

"We intend," he said, "to protect our citizens, whether they be on land or sea." He expressed the opinion that the time was not far distant when the whole western hemisphere would be under a republican form of government, and he said it was our glory to build up among our fellow republics in North and South America examples of our own.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM EVERY DIRECTION.

Democrats and Republicans Unite in Welcoming the Dawning Prosperity—Many Idle Mills and Furnaces Are Reopened.

"We find in the South daily evidences of a growing trade revival, and being a sanguine people, we hope that an era of general prosperity is at hand. In Georgia the great majority of the cotton mills are running, giving employment to 4,000 or 5,000 people. We have about 3,000,000 spindles in operation, but I must admit that the price obtained for the manufactured product is not satisfactory. Now that the financial question has been settled for the time being at least, general attention will be given to trade conditions with beneficial results. I do not care, however, to make any suggestions as to how trade can be immediately benefited. That would embrace a discussion of the question of currency reform, to which I cannot devote the time at present." —*From interview with Senator Walsh, Democrat.*

Business has been resumed. A thrill has gone through every artery and nerve of the commercial world. The spirit of enterprise has gone forth. The sun is in the sky and the clouds are disappearing. With manufacturers it is becoming a question of how much rather than how little to do. This is a glorious condition and indicates an absolute reversal from that which obtained a year ago. A list of all the mills and factories which have resumed operations since the November election would be a very long one and the increase in their number will continue unquestionably throughout the spring months. The collapse of the iron pool seems to have been the determining factor in the stimulation of industrial energy everywhere, and that was brought about by the impact of an irresistible demand upon the accumulated stocks. Everybody is now going to market. —*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).*

The answers to a very general inquiry regarding the conditions of business are not jubilant, but they are buoyant and express the opinion that some improvement is discernible. Although deficits continue to be shown in every monthly statement of the treasury, the condition of the treasury is strong. The best indication of confidence is the gradual increase of the gold reserve in the treasury. It is now nearly 50 per cent more than the \$100,000,000 which custom has established as the limit. A year ago the question which agitated the business of the country was the possibility of maintaining the gold reserve because of the raids made upon it. No one thing so seriously disturbed the business of the country as the fear that the treasury might fail to continue gold payments. That fear has passed, and the return of confidence is indicated in the preference of those who have money for greenbacks. Confidence in the monetary situation is the foundation of all improvement in business. Another favorable indication is our improved foreign credit. Our securities are no longer returning for redemption, and the drift of trade in our favor has created a large and increasing balance on our side of the sheet. Manufacturing industries are looking up. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

In general trade the encouraging symptoms continue to outnumber the discouraging ones. The net impression of the week is one of distinct improvement. This is particularly obvious, as the daily dispatches have shown, in the iron and steel situation. Rescuer pig iron, steel billets and steel rails have all advanced in price, under the influence of sharply strengthened demand, and there has been a reopening of many idle mills and furnaces. —*Boston Journal.*

From every direction comes the cheering news of the starting up of idle shops and mills or an increase in the production of those already in operation. Yesterday the Candee rubber footwear plant at New Haven, Conn., employing 1,200 hands; the Riverside Steel Company near Parkersburg, W. Va., employing 1,800 men; the Farwell Worsted Company at Providence, R. I., employing 600 hands, and the silk mill at North Attleboro, Mass., resumed work after a long period of inactivity, and the paper shops of the New Haven Railroad system in New Haven, Providence, Taunton, Boston and Hartford, which employ 6,000 men, have begun running ten hours a day. The Silver Spring bleachery, at Providence, employing 550 hands, and the large yarn mill at Centerville, R. I., employing 1,000 hands, have commenced to run full time. Before the present week closes other factories all over the New England and Middle States will again be in operation. —*New York Commercial-Advertiser.*

Genuine improvement in business does not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more encouraging, because in nearly all lines it has been gradual and moderate. The rupture of the steel rail and other combinations in the iron business has brought out a vast quantity of trade which had been held back, and has set many thousands more at work, while the slow but steady gain in other great industries has given employment to many thousands more, but the full effects will not appear until the increased purchases by all these swell the distribution of goods. This comes more slowly and later, but is already apparent. —*Dun's Review.*

President McKinley can do much to inspire confidence, but taking the oath of office as President gave him no magical power to bring to the country universal prosperity. That depends very much upon the legislation of Congress. If that body fails to enact the laws which he has so clearly suggested in his inaugural, his administration will not be attended with that measure of general prosperity which the intelligent people of the country have a right to expect. The President has done all that he can do for the present. He has indicated the legislation which he deems necessary and he has called Congress to meet. Those who are in full accord with him in Congress will have bills prepared and will promptly make them laws if they are not hindered by hostility in the Senate. —*Exchange.*

Suspicious.
Landlord (to agent)—I wish you'd keep a close watch on the people who have that house on X street. I'm afraid they're up to something.

Agent—What has aroused your suspicions?

Landlord—They haven't asked for any repairs this month. —*Cleveland Ledger.*